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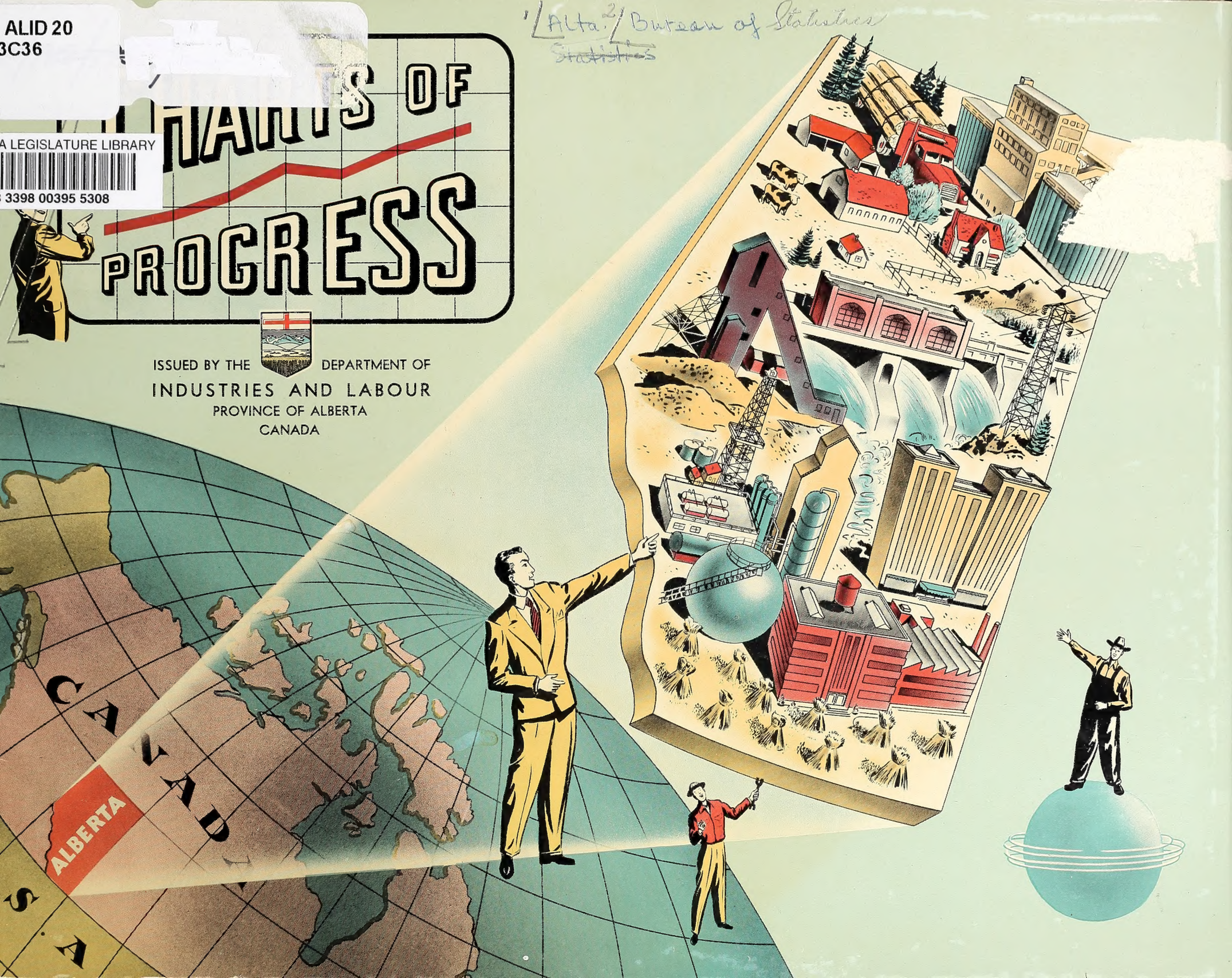
HANDS OF PROGRESS

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF
INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
CANADA



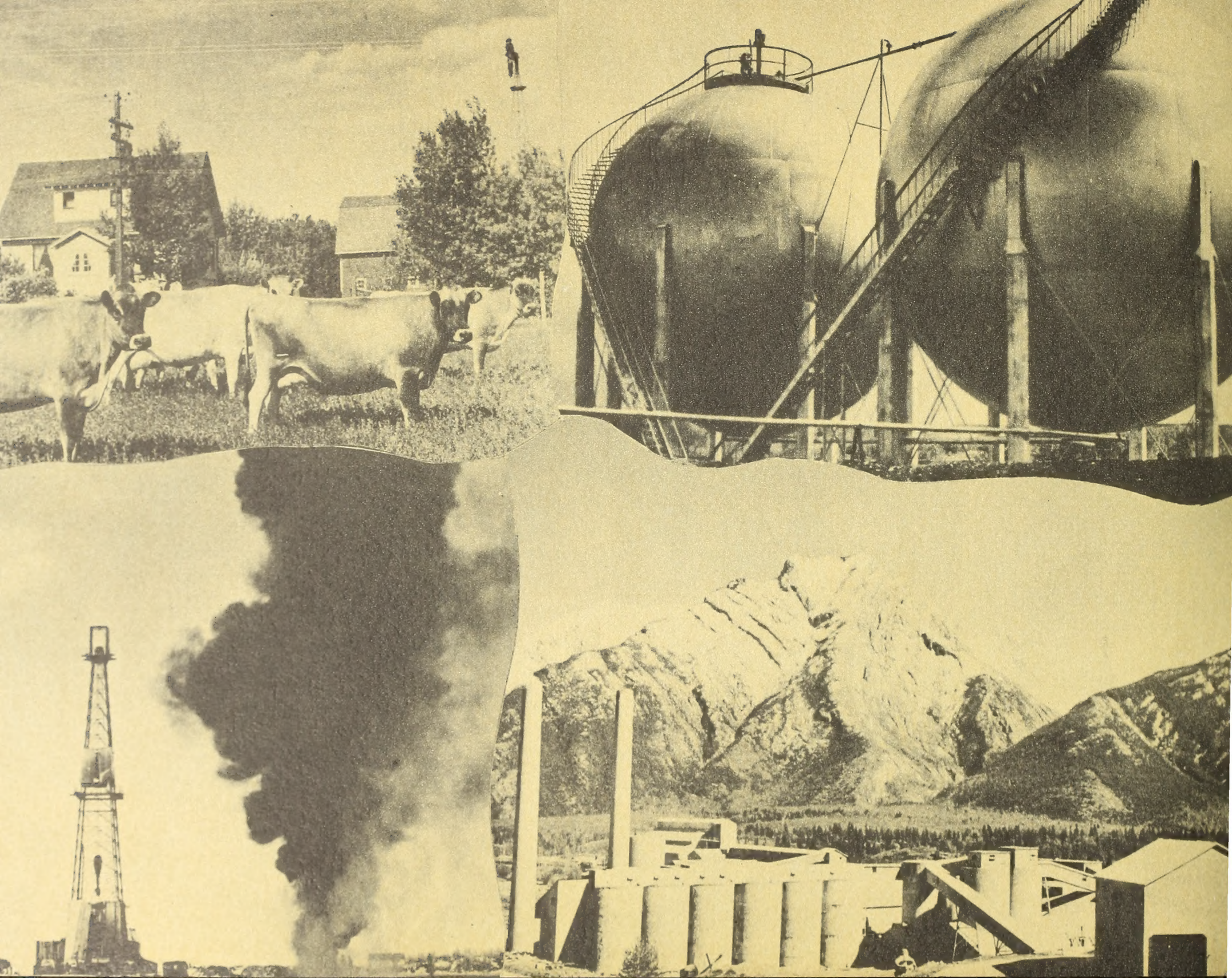
CHARTS OF PROGRESS

ALBERTA

PREPARED BY
THE PROVINCIAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR
EDMONTON, ALBERTA
CANADA

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF
HONOURABLE DR. J. L. ROBINSON
MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR

EDMONTON: Printed by A. SHNITKA,
Queen's Printer for Alberta, 1953



PREFACE

From time to time statistics compiled annually have been published in tabular and text form but nothing of a distinctive n ature has been presented on charts. An attempt to do this has been made on the following pages. The statistical texts and charts feature the highlights of major development in the province and include supplementary data in relation thereto. The foregoing is a result of the demands of industrialists and others for up-to-date information regarding Alberta. It is only possible to do this in a small publication in abridged form.

Text and charts contain condensed information re:

Alberta - General.
Population - Alberta (Census Years).
Agriculture: Value of Agricultural Production - Alberta.
Mining: (a) Coal Production - Alberta.
(b) Crude Oil Production - Alberta.
(c) Production and Consumption - Natural Gas - Alberta.
(d) Value of Mineral Production - Alberta.
Manufacturing: Value of Production - Manufacturing Industries - Alberta.
Fur: Raw Fur Production - Alberta.
Fisheries: Value of Fisheries Production - Alberta.
Forestry: Forestry Production - Lumber Cut - Alberta.
Power: Electric Power - Central Electric Stations - Alberta.
Construction: Value of Construction Work - Alberta.
Trade: Retail and Wholesale Sales - Alberta.
Production: Value of Production - Gross and Net - Alberta.
Income: Personal Income - Alberta.
Debt: Public Debt - Alberta.
Treasury Branches: Amount of Depositors' A/cs (excluding Province of Alberta A/cs).

Further information will be furnished on application to:

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR
PROVINCIAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
(H. P. Brownlee, Provincial Statistician)

***

HON. DR. J. L. ROBINSON
Minister

J. E. OBERHOLTZER
Deputy Minister

EDMONTON - ALBERTA - CANADA

ALBERTA - GENERAL

Alberta with an area of 255, 285 square miles is the most westerly of the three Prairie Provinces of Canada and stretches north of the State of Montana for a distance of about 700 miles. The crest of the Canadian Rockies forms part of the westerly border of the province, and several of its most important cities and towns are adjacent to the foothills of the east slope of the Rockies while the eastern portion is typical prairie land, the topography of which continues eastward into the Prairie Provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Alberta is pre-eminently agricultural, but in the forty-eight years since it became a province (September 1905) coal, petroleum and natural gas with other natural resources have focussed the attention of financiers, industrialists and others on the possibilities of great industrial development. This is especially true since 1947 when oil discoveries in the Leduc field brought a world hungry for oil to the scene and stimulated the search for "black gold" which may continue for many years. Contingent on petroleum and natural gas development, petro-chemical industrialists turned their attention to Alberta, and now the province stands on the threshold of a new era which is destined to place Alberta in the forefront of the Canadian provinces as a supplier of both peace and wartime needs.

AREA - ETC

	Sq. Miles	Acres
Land	248, 800	159, 232, 000
Water	6, 485	4, 150, 400
TOTAL	255, 285	163, 382, 400

DISPOSITION OF LAND AREA

	Sq. Miles	Acres
National Parks	20, 718	13, 259, 520
Provincial Parks	14	8, 960
Provincial Lands, including leased lands and forest reserves but not Provincial Parks	135, 788	86, 904, 320
Alienated Lands from the Crown or in process of alienation	78, 313	50, 120, 320
Indian Reserves	2, 296	1, 469, 440
Federal Lands other than National Parks and Indian Reserves	11, 671	7, 469, 440
TOTAL	248, 800	159, 232, 000

NEW
ADMINISTRATION
BUILDING,
EDMONTON

POPULATION - ALBERTA (Census Years)

	Total	Rural	Urban	Male	Female	Calgary	Edmonton	Lethbridge	Medicine Hat
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1901	73,022	54,489	18,533	41,019	32,003	4,392	4,176	2,072	1,570
1906	185,195	127,320	57,875	108,156	77,039	13,573	14,088	2,936	3,020
1911	374,295	236,633	137,662	223,792	150,503	43,704	31,064	9,035	5,608
1916	496,525	307,776	188,749	277,256	219,269	56,514	53,846	9,436	9,272
1921	588,454	365,550	222,904	324,208	264,246	63,305	58,821	11,097	9,634
1926	607,599	373,751	233,848	331,123	276,476	65,291	65,163	10,735	9,536
1931	731,605	453,097	278,508	400,199	331,406	83,761	79,197	13,489	10,300
1936	772,782	486,335	286,447	417,954	354,828	83,407	85,774	13,523	9,592
1941	796,169	489,583	306,586	426,458	369,711	88,904	93,817	14,612	10,571
1946	803,330	448,934	354,396	423,997	379,333	100,044	113,116	16,522	12,859
*1951 (1941 definition)	939,501	451,313	488,188	492,192	447,309	129,060	159,631	22,947	16,364
*1951 (1951 definition)	939,501	489,826	449,675						

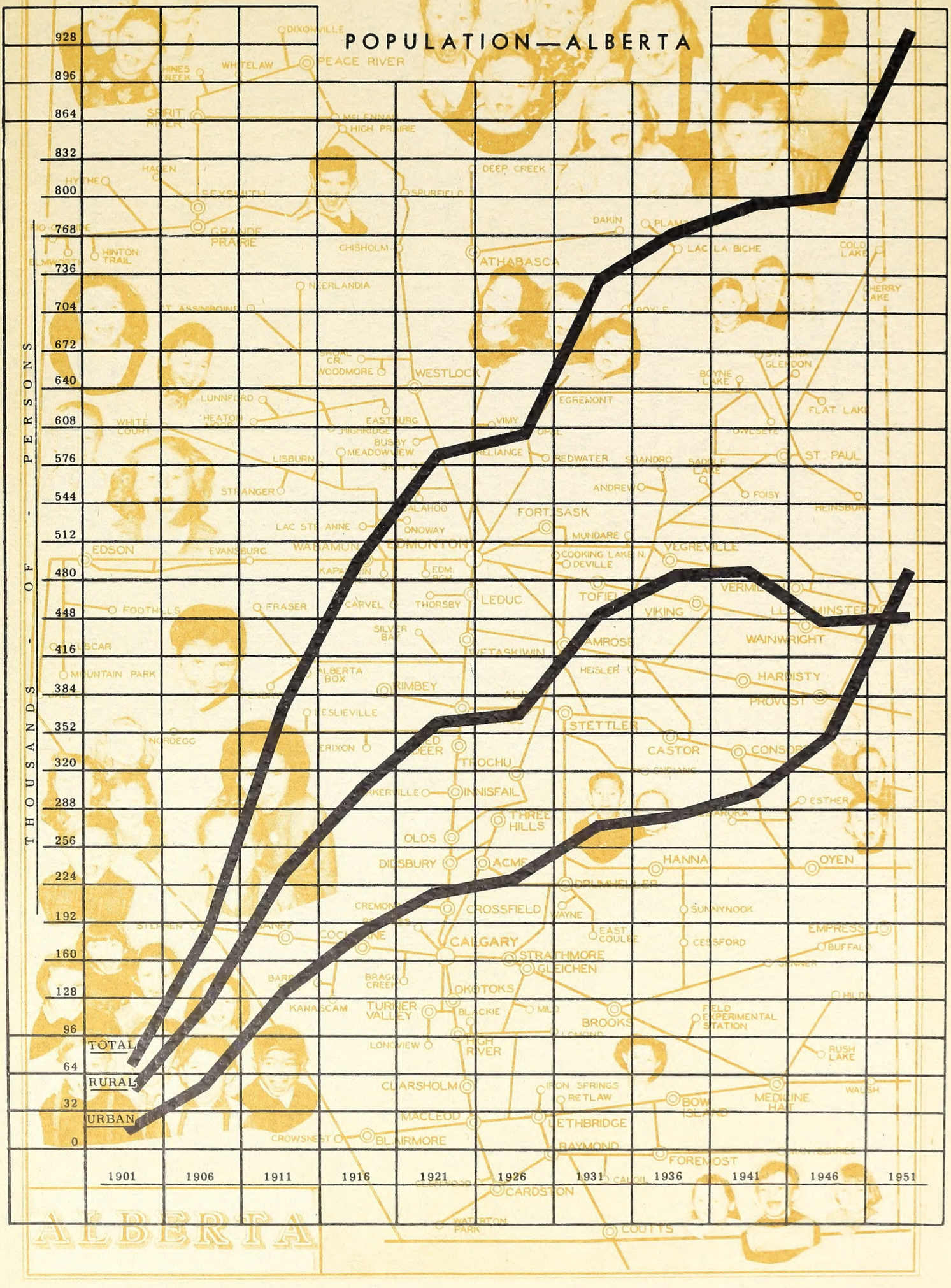
RURAL AND URBAN PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION

	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1931	1936	1941	1946	1951 (1941 definition)	1951 (1951 definition)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Rural	74.62	68.75	63.22	61.98	62.12	61.51	61.93	62.93	61.49	55.88	48.04	52.14
Urban	25.38	31.25	36.78	38.02	37.88	38.49	38.07	37.07	38.51	44.12	51.96	47.86
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
MALE AND FEMALE	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Male	56.17	58.40	59.79	55.84	55.09	54.50	54.70	54.07	53.56	52.78	52.39	52.39
Female	43.83	41.60	40.21	44.16	44.91	45.50	45.30	45.93	46.44	47.22	47.61	47.61
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The first census of the North-West Territories was taken in 1881. At that time the population of Alberta was 18,076 and in 1891 it had risen to 25,277. In 1951 the population was nearly 13 times as much as it was in 1901 when it registered 73,022. In 1901 nearly 75 per cent was in the rural areas, but in 1951 the situation was reversed, only 48 per cent was rural and 52 per cent urban. In 1901 males were in the predominance but with the growth of population up to and including 1951 the proportion of females increased.

*The Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the purpose of the Census, classified the population on a 1941 and 1951 definition basis. This meant that on the 1951 definition basis persons residing in urban centres under 1000 in population were classified as "rural".

In 1941 the population of the metropolitan area of Edmonton was 97,842, and in 1951, 173,075. In 1952 this was estimated at 185,196. In 1941 the population of the metropolitan area of Calgary was 93,021, and in 1951, 139,105. Estimate for 1952, 145,265.


POPULATION—ALBERTA
THOUSANDS - OF - PERSONS
928
896
864
832
800
768
736
704
672
640
608
576
544
512
480
448
416
384
352
320
288
256
224
192
160
128
96
64
32
0
TOTAL
RURAL
URBAN
1901
1906
1911
1916
1921
1926
1931
1936
1941
1946
1951
PEACE RIVER
GRANDE PRAIRIE
HIGH PRAIRIE
ATHABASCA
WESTLOCK
FORT SASK
EDMONTON
LEDUC
STETTLER
TROCHU
INNISFAIL
OLDS
DIDSBURY
ACME
CROSSFIELD
CALGARY
STRATHMORE
GLEICHEN
OKOTOKS
TURNER VALLEY
HIGH RIVER
CLARSHOLM
MACLEOD
BLAIRMORE
LETHBRIDGE
RAYMOND
FOREMOST
COUTTS
CARDSTON
WATERTON PARK
BROOKS
BOW ISLAND
MEDICINE HAT
CASTOR
HANNA
OYEN
VIKING
VEGREVILLE
WAINWRIGHT
HARDISTY
PROVOST
ST. PAUL
FLAT LAKE
COLD LAKE
LAC LA BICHE
DEEP CREEK
DAKIN
EDSON
WHITE COURT
HINTON
FOOTHILLS
FRASER
EVANSBURG
LUNNFORD
LISBURN
STRANGER
LAC STE ANNE
ONOWAY
WESTASKIWIN
WABAMUN
MUNDARE
COOKING LAKE
DEVILLE
REDWATER
ANDREW
FOISY
SHANDRO
SADDLE LAKE
BOYNE LAKE
GLENDON
SUNNYNOOK
CESSFORD
EMPRESS
BUFFALO
ESTHER
ARGOSY
HILDA
RUSH LAKE
WALSH
IRON SPRINGS
RETLAW
FIELD EXPERIMENTAL STATION
ALBERTA

AGRICULTURE - ALBERTA

LANDS (Census 1951)	ACRES
Occupied Farm Lands	44, 459, 632
Improved Land - under crop, pasture, etc.	22, 271, 044
Unimproved Land - woodland, etc.	22, 188, 588
Area of agricultural land of all classes and land that has agricultural possibilities	90, 457, 600

LANDS

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, estimates that there are 90, 457, 600 acres of land having agricultural possibilities.

Provincial officials estimate that of this figure, 67, 999, 632 acres are arable. Of the latter, 44, 459, 632 acres are occupied farm lands.

	FARMS			FARM POPULATION		
	Number	Area Occupied	Average Area per Farm	Male	Female	Total
	No.	Acres	Acres	No.	No.	No.
1901	9, 479	2, 735, 630	288.60			
1911	60, 996	17, 359, 333	284.60			
1916	67, 977	23, 062, 767	339.27	not available		
1921	82, 954	29, 293, 053	353.12			
1926	77, 130	28, 572, 987	370.45			
1931	97, 408	38, 977, 457	400.15	211, 416	163, 681	375, 097
1936	100, 358	40, 539, 934	403.95	224, 357	176, 033	400, 390
1941	99, 732	43, 277, 295	433.94	211, 918	172, 046	383, 964
1946	89, 541	41, 451, 454	462.93	185, 880	149, 730	335, 610
1951	84, 315	44, 459, 632	527.30	187, 664	152, 291	339, 955

FARMS

For the year 1951 there were in the north of the province 67 per cent of the farms, while in the south there were 33 per cent although 56 per cent of the total occupied land area is in the south of the province. In the 1951 Census a farm was defined as a holding on which agricultural operations are carried out. Where the farm was made up of several parts located in different municipalities the 1951 Census reported the complete farm as one unit in the municipality where the headquarters were located. The 1946 Census defined "a farm" on a slightly different basis which makes it difficult for comparison with the figures shown in other years.

Approximately 64 per cent of the farms were fully owned in 1951.

FARM POPULATION

Owing to the mechanization of the farms and the opportunities offered in urban centres for work and pleasure, the drift from the farms has become very pronounced in recent years.

The "depression" years reflected in the 'peak' total of farm population in 1936 indicates that the farm was a haven of refuge for many people in the "hungry thirties".

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Year	$	Year	$
1906	16, 428, 205	1931	148, 048, 008
1911	48, 384, 217	1936	160, 971, 490
1916	155, 573, 301	1941	204, 689, 200
1921	136, 355, 276	1946	422, 089, 000
1926	263, 931, 910	1951	751, 211, 000
		1952	767, 108, 000

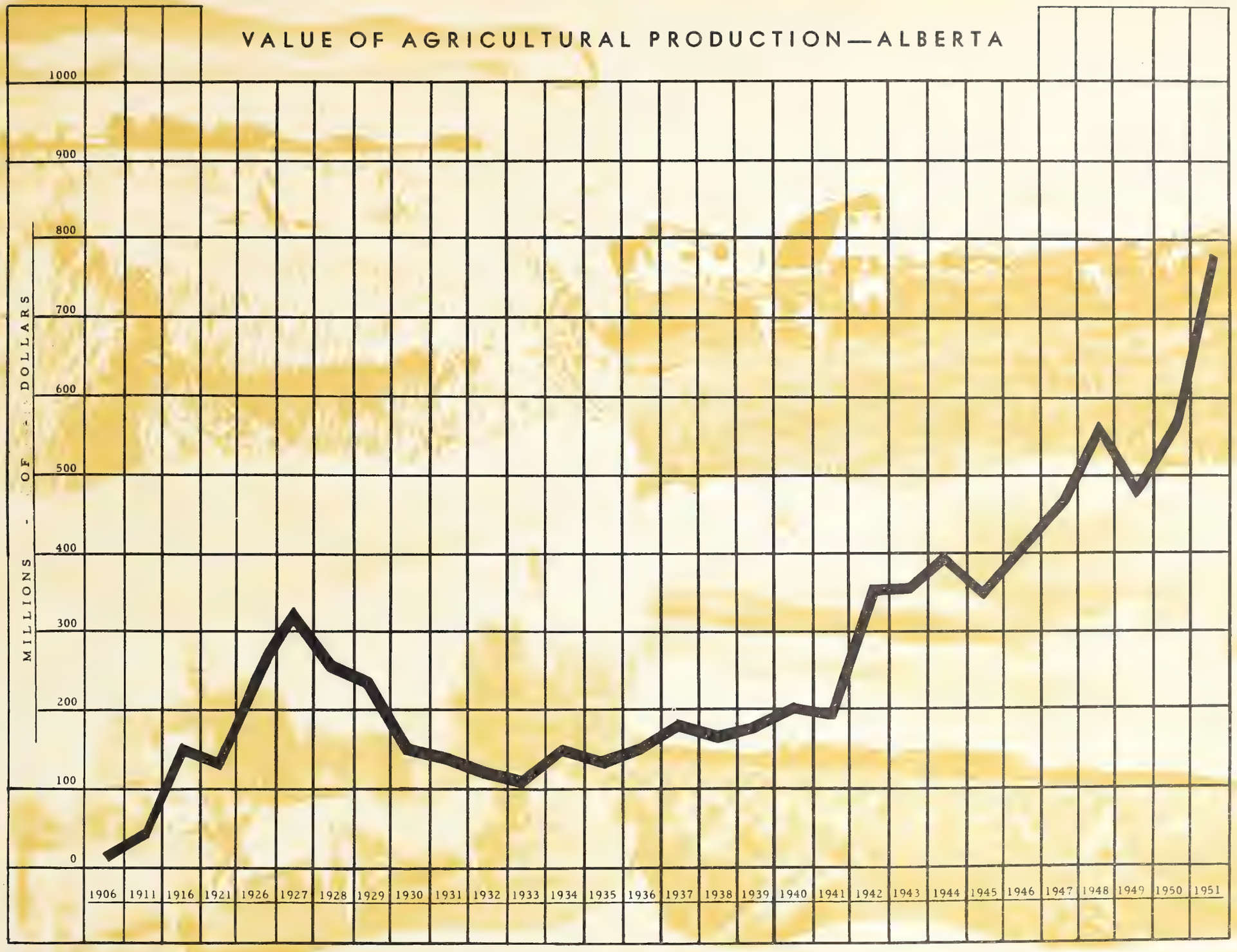
GENERAL

Agricultural production comprises grain, root and fodder crops, dairy, poultry, wool and honey products, fur-farming and livestock.

The growth has been stupendous and this is fully illustrated in statistical tables.

It should be stated that in the "Gross Value of Agricultural Production" (see Table) there are duplications of values for grains, etc. fed to livestock in the total value of livestock, and in other animal products.

The Gross Value of Agricultural Production in 1952 was 50 times greater than in 1906. From 1941 the curve turned upwards and the progress with the exception of one or two years was steady. In 1952 there was harvested one of the largest crops in Alberta's history.


VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—ALBERTA
MILLIONS - OF - DOLLARS
1000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
1906
1911
1916
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1926
1927
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1929
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1949
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1951

COAL - ALBERTA

Coal-bearing formations underlie most of the southern half of the province and occur both in the Plains and the Rocky Mountain Foothills, and contain extensive coal deposits of commercial value. Coal is found in three distinct horizons, viz: (a) the Kootenay (b) the Belly River formation (c) the Edmonton formation.

Kootenay formation:..... in the coal areas of Crowsnest, Cascade, Nordegg, Mountain Park, etc, - mainly low and volatile bituminous coal.

Belly River formation:.... in the coal areas of Saunders Creek, Coalspur, Pincher Creek, Prairie Creek, Magrath, Lethbridge, etc. - high volatile bituminous coal. Taber, Milk River, Redcliff, Brooks, etc. - sub-bituminous coal.

Edmonton formation: ..... in the coal areas of Drumheller, Edmonton, Pembina, Tofield, Carbon, Sheerness, Camrose, Castor, etc. - mainly sub-bituminous coal.

The largest reserves in the province occur in the Foothills immediately adjacent to the mountains and consist mainly of medium and low volatile bituminous coal. The next largest reserves are the high volatile bituminous coals which occur mainly in the Outer Foothills nearest the Plains. Extensive deposits of sub-bituminous coal occur in the Central Plains area. Small deposits of lignite are found in the south-east and north-east of the province on the outer rims of the Alberta coal basin, and small areas of anthracite occur at a few localities in front of the Rocky Mountains in the vicinity of Banff.

SUMMARY OF COAL RESERVES

	Mineable Probable & Possible tons	Per Cent of Total %
Inner Foothills Belt: (Kootenay formation)	27, 659, 440, 000	57. 76
Outer Foothills Belt: (Belly River formation)	10, 113, 600, 000	21. 12
Alberta Plains: (Belly River formation)	4, 114, 860, 000	8. 60
Alberta Plains: (Edmonton formation)	5, 996, 400, 000	12. 52
TOTAL.....	47, 884, 300, 000	100%

Further Analysis

*Mineable Coal: (Probable & Possible)	47, 884, 300, 000	66. 67
**Recoverable Coal: (Probable & Possible)	23, 937, 150, 000	33. 33
TOTAL MINEABLE & RECOVERABLE COAL:	71, 821, 450, 000	100%

* Mineable coal which may be economically mined for distribution through commercial & industrial channels.

** Recoverable coal is coal that may be recovered but the economy of which is in doubt.

COAL PRODUCTION - ALBERTA

The total of Alberta's coal production from 1886 to 1952(inclusive) is approximately 268, 000, 000 tons valued at $935, 000, 000 or an average for 67 years of 4, 000, 000 tons per year with a valuation of $14, 000, 000.

The highest production year was 1946 when there were nearly 9, 000, 000 tons mined valued at $33, 400, 000. Since then the quantity produced per year was less but the valuation more; a notable example of this was in 1949 when the valuation was $44, 644, 000. In 1952 the coal produced registered 7, 194, 472 tons valued at $39, 974, 318.

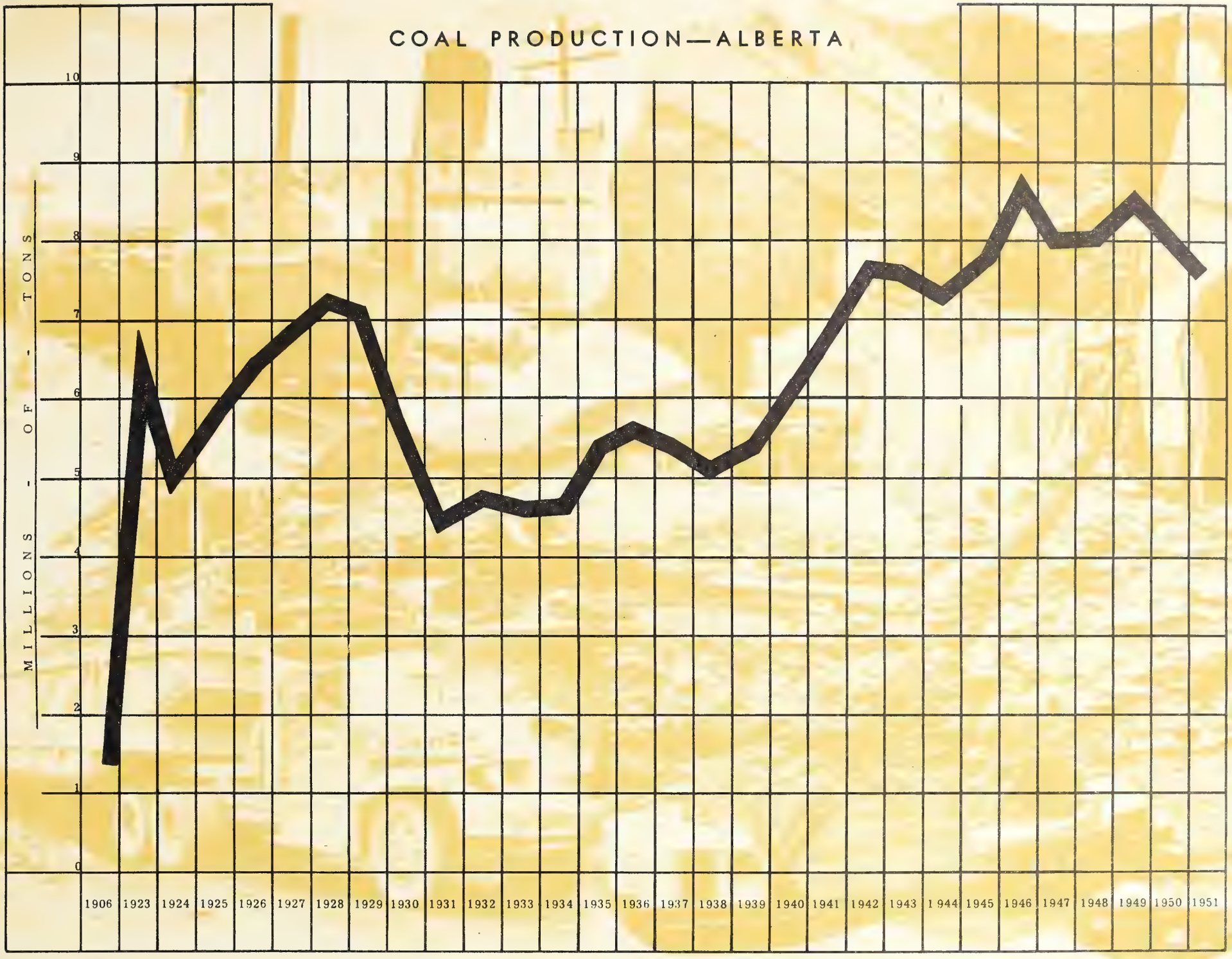
Sub-bituminous coal mined comprises 40 per cent and bituminous coal 60 per cent of the annual production.

The number of mines operating which at one time was over 200, has now dropped to 150. The mines employ 7000 persons annually and the salaries and wages paid are $21, 000, 000. In the year 1948 there were 8800 miners employed and in the year 1943 the number reached a peak of 9163.

The major export markets for coal are the railways (which now are using diesel oil very extensively), British Columbia and Saskatchewan. A small amount is exported to Ontario annually.

Close to 30, 000, 000 tons of coal are imported annually into Canada principally from the United States.

Miscellaneous coal by-products are: - - coke, briquettes and fabricoal.


COAL PRODUCTION—ALBERTA
MILLIONS - OF - TONS
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CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION - ALBERTA

In less than 40 years the production of crude oil pyramided from a very small beginning to a place where Alberta is recognized as being an important factor in oil markets. From a few wells in the south of the province less than 30 years ago to 3660 wells at the end of 1952 is no mean record. The crude oil production followed a similar pattern;in 1923 there were 1943 barrels produced and in 1952 the total reached 58, 915, 723 barrels. The revenue from sales in 1952 was $139, 657, 915, while in 1923 it was just a few thousand dollars. In the earlier years practically all the production was in the Turner Valley field near Calgary and while this is still an important field it now has been outstripped by the Leduc (1947 major discovery) and Redwater oil fields. Approximately one-third of the crude oil produced goes to the Alberta refineries and the balance to Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario, with smaller shipments going to the U. S. A.

Alberta now produces 96. 41 per cent of all the crude oil produced in Canada. Prior to 1927 the total footage drilled for oil and gas in Alberta totalled 647, 632 feet, in the year 1927 it was 84, 966 feet, ten years later in 1937 it was 291, 954 feet. Twenty years later in 1947 the figure reached 882, 358 feet. In 1951 a record of 5, 562, 665 feet was attained and in 1952 the record was beaten by the figure of 6, 631, 529 feet.

In the year 1940 the daily average production of crude oil was 23, 211 barrels per day. In 1949 the figure rose to 54, 161 barrels; in 1950, 74, 379 barrels; in 1951, 125, 796 barrels, and in 1952, 161, 413 barrels per day.

If Alberta had more markets for the crude oil produced, the daily average production would be infinitely higher, and in this connection the rapid construction in 1952 of the Trans Mountain Pipe Line to the Pacific Coast will have an important bearing. Some 325 miles of the 711 mile line were laid before the work was halted for the winter. It will carry 120, 000 barrels a day initially, and 200, 000 eventually. Refinery capacity at the Coast is being expanded greatly to be ready for the flow on completion of the pipe-laying. The Census of 1951 revealed that there were 5093 persons engaged in the production of crude oil in Alberta and 2924 persons in oil prospecting.

S T A T I S T I C S

RESERVES

*Estimated Proved Reserves of Crude Oil in the Western Provinces of Canada:

Province:	Proved Reserves as of December 31st, 1952	Per Cent of Total
	Barrels	%
Alberta	1, 526, 389, 000	90. 88
Manitoba.....	2, 106, 000	. 13
Saskatchewan	124, 247, 000	7. 40
Northwest Territories	26, 767, 000	1. 59
TOTAL:	1, 679, 509, 000	100 %

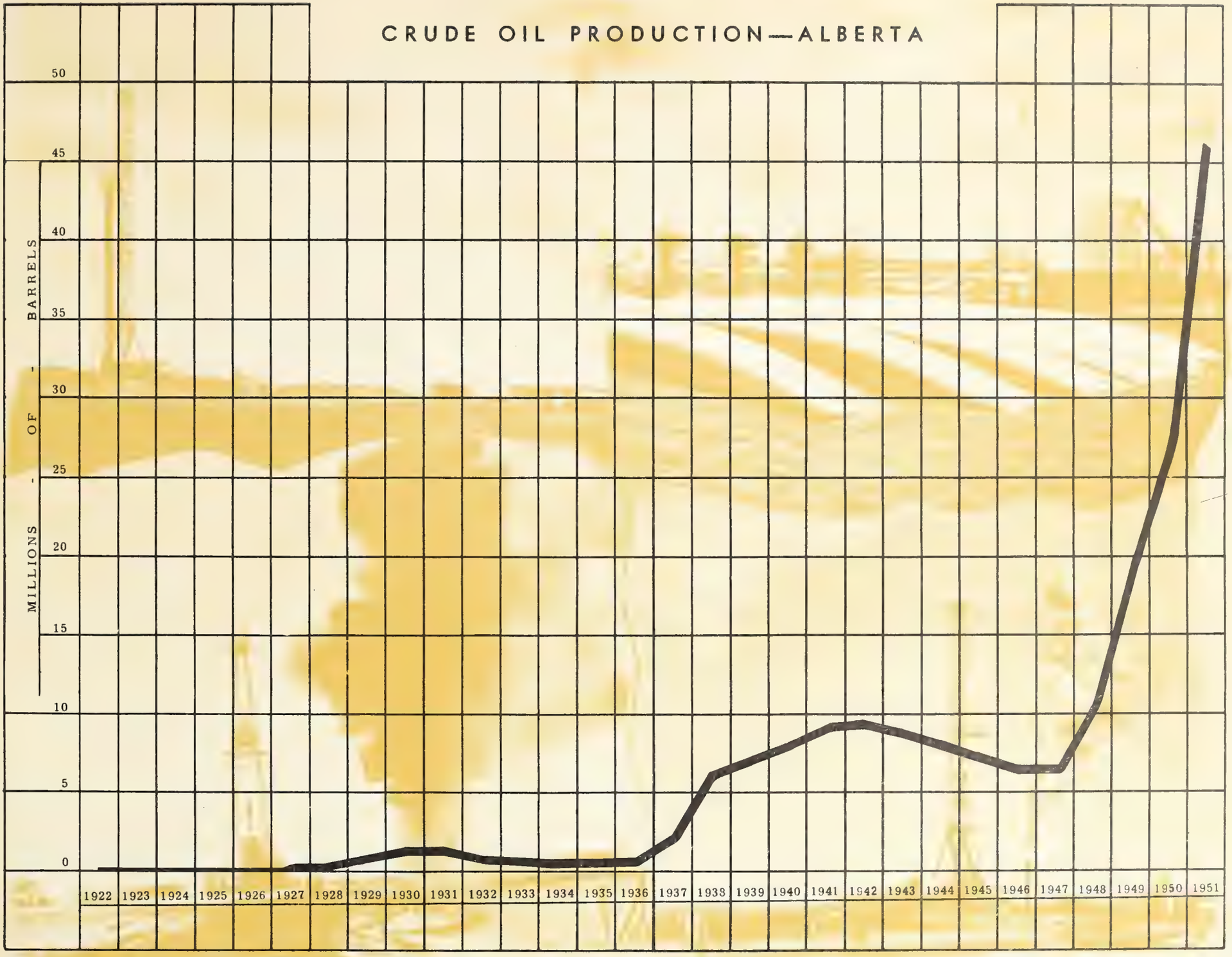
*Authority "Canadian Petroleum Association" (Monthly Report February, 1953)

PRODUCTION, ETC.

Year	Crude Oil	Natural Gasoline	Liquified Petroleum Gases
	Barrels	Barrels	Gallons
1923	1, 943	8, 060	-
1927	326, 458	5, 854	-
1937	2, 139, 705	657, 169	-
1947	6, 382, 059	427, 225	-
1948	10, 504, 928	468, 655	297, 001
1949	19, 768, 946	477, 446	1, 895, 544
1950	27, 148, 292	446, 346	6, 124, 235
1951	45, 915, 384	515, 027	11, 657, 842
1952	58, 915, 723	579, 873	16, 726, 807

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

	1951	1952
Drilling permits issued:. .	1392	1734
New Oil Wells:	763	946
New Gas Wells:	25	38
Potential Gas Wells capped	90	116
Wells abandoned.....	390	645
Drilling Rigs working Alberta (December).	168	158
Wells capable of producing oil.....	2738	3660
Wells capable of producing gas	330	362
Oil Wells producing.....	2512	3312
Gas Wells producing	185	243


CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION—ALBERTA
MILLIONS - OF - BARRELS
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
1922
1923
1924
1925
1926
1927
1928
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
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1951

NATURAL GAS - ALBERTA

Natural Gas was first discovered in 1885 at Alderson near Medicine Hat but the earliest record of production in the province was in the year 1903 when gas realizing $5, 675 was consumed. In the year 1913 an amount of 7, 174, 490 M. cu. ft. was recorded for consumption and this contined with ups and downs until 1925 when the figure was 9, 119, 500 M. cu. ft. During the war years natural gas consumption climbed from 1939 (22, 513, 660 M. cu. ft.) to 1945 (40, 393, 061 M. cu. ft.). Contingent on the major oil discovery in 1947 consumption really began to ascend, for in 1947, 44, 106, 643 M. cu. ft. was registered and in 1951 the total was 69, 876, 831 M. cu. ft. In 1952 further progress was made to the mark of 78, 500, 000 M. cu. ft. for consumption. The foregoing figures are quoted from Dominion Bureau of Statistics records which purport to give only those for consumption.

Natural Gas is used as a raw material by the following industries: fertilizer, sulphur, absorption plants and compressed gases. As fuel, most of the industries in the Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat and central Alberta districts used natural gas extensively. There are in actual miles of mains about 1200 in gathering and transmission and 1400 miles in distribution in Alberta. By-products of natural gas include: propane, butane, pentanes, sulphur, etc.

CONSUMPTION, PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF NATURAL GAS - ALBERTA

The consumption and production of natural gas in the province depend entirely on the reserves, not alone at the present time but also in the future. At the present time reserves of gas within economic reach, range from estimates of 6. 8 trillion cu. ft. to 9 or 10 trillion cu. ft. It is reported that in 1953 new gas discoveries will likely exceed one trillion cu. ft.

S T A T I S T I C S

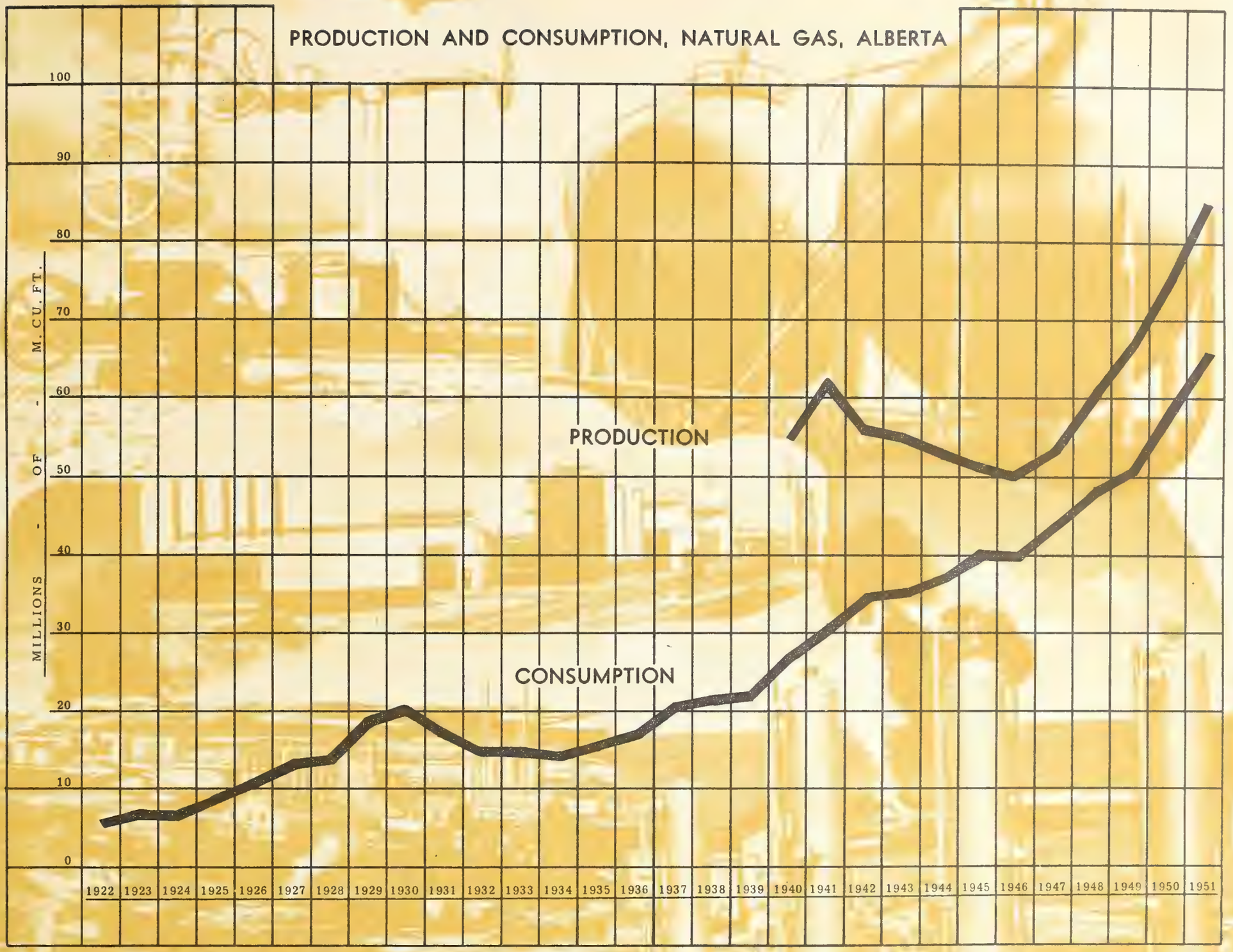
CONSUMPTION, PRODUCTION

Year	Consumption	Waste, Losses and meter differences	Production
	M. cu. ft.	M. cu. ft.	M. cu. ft.
1948	48, 965, 217	12, 069, 481	61, 034, 698
1949	51, 179, 779	15, 915, 425	67, 095, 204
1950	58, 603, 976	16, 975, 199	75, 579, 175
1951	69, 876, 831	15, 503, 290	85, 380, 121
1952	78, 500, 000	17, 197, 432	95, 697, 432

EXPORTS OF NATURAL GAS - FROM

Year	Red Coulee Field to Montana	Pakowki Lake area to Montana	Pouce Coupe Field to British Columbia	TOTAL
	M. cu. ft.	M. cu. ft.	M. cu. ft.	M. cu. ft.
1930-39	1, 509, 960	-	-	1, 509, 960
1940-49	43, 479	-	-	43, 479
1950	4, 056	-	215, 969	220, 025
1951	4, 056	-	268, 061	272, 117
1952	4, 056	8, 141, 192	405, 880	8, 551, 128
TOTAL (23 years)	1, 565, 607	8, 141, 192	889, 910	10, 596, 709

There are over 40 natural gas fields in Alberta. Over 70% of the production comes from the Turner Valley, Viking and Kinsella gas fields. Gas producing wells in 1952 totalled 243 as compared with 185 in 1951. According to the census of 1951 there were 716 persons employed in field work and 858 persons in the manufacture and distribution of gas. Of the total production of gas, 41% is used for domestic purposes, 34% industrially, and 25% commercially.


PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION, NATURAL GAS, ALBERTA
MILLIONS - OF - M. CU. FT.
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
PRODUCTION
CONSUMPTION
1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951

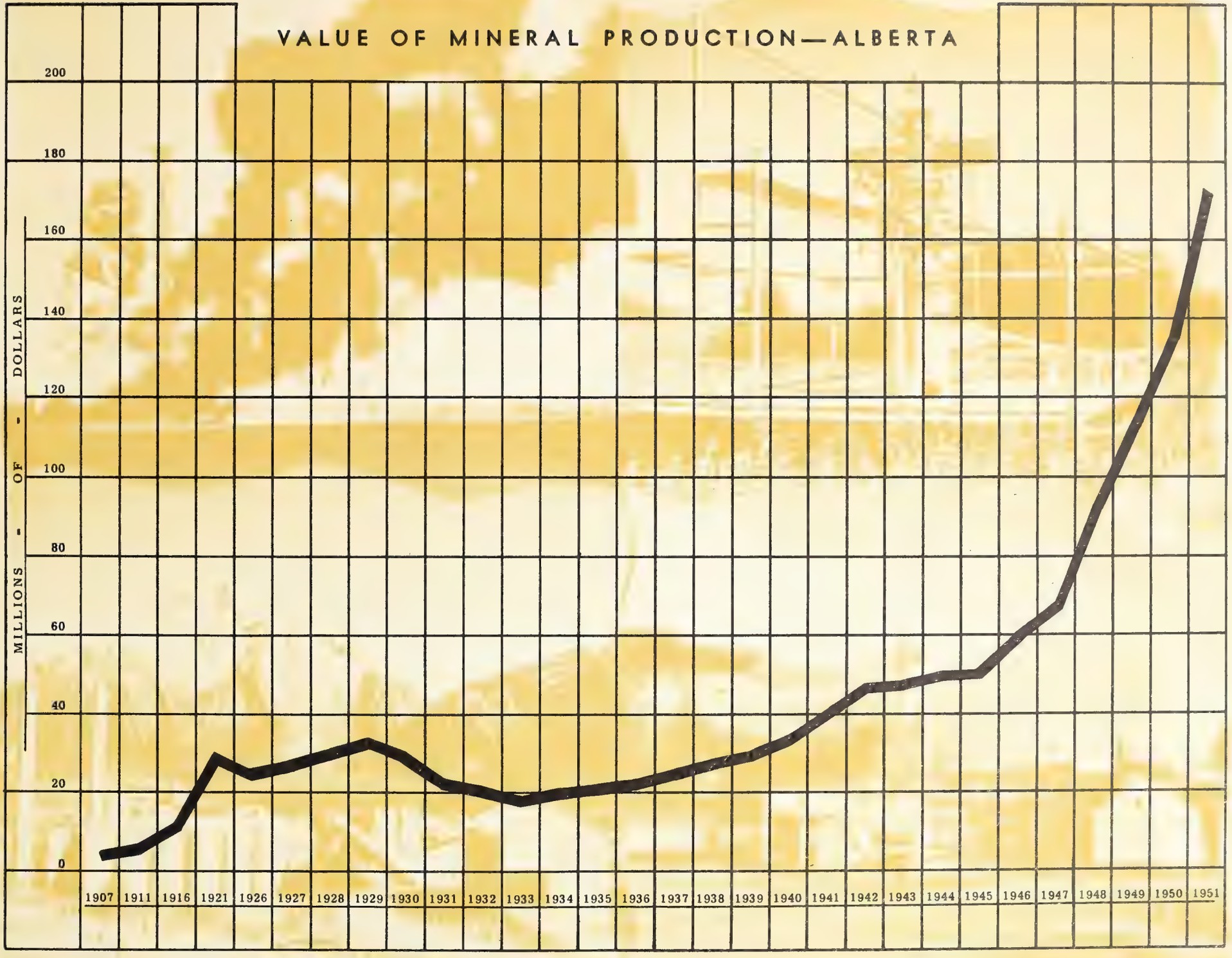
VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION - ALBERTA

Comprises the value of products in the following industries: coal, petroleum, natural gas, salt, cement, clays, lime, sand and gravel, gold, silver, etc. The following valuations were published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the industries indicated;

S T A T I S T I C S										
YEAR	COAL	PETROLEUM	NATURAL GAS	SALT	CEMENT	CLAYS	LIME	LIME-STONE	SAND & GRAVEL	TOTAL
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1907	3, 836, 286	-	68, 533	-	357, 133	353, 672	41, 225	-	-	4, 657, 524
1911	3, 979, 264	-	110, 165	-	1, 241, 535	1, 052, 751	100, 407	-	-	6, 662, 673
1916	11, 386, 577	-	1, 113, 296	-	477, 832	225, 140	20, 033	257	67, 142	13, 297, 543
1921	27, 246, 514	49, 313	1, 374, 599	-	1, 118, 231	710, 477	48, 332	-	-	30, 562, 229
1926	20, 886, 103	902, 504	3, 019, 221	22, 696	873, 621	804, 933	39, 517	5, 826	412, 430	26, 977, 027
1931	13, 342, 675	3, 976, 893	4, 067, 893	-	1, 286, 080	529, 716	46, 785	5, 842	313, 616	23, 580, 901
1932	13, 526, 309	2, 751, 541	3, 853, 794	-	399, 922	329, 584	56, 577	2, 985	250, 025	21, 174, 061
1933	12, 307, 258	2, 844, 157	3, 886, 263	-	299, 530	198, 373	62, 037	4, 317	85, 577	19, 702, 953
1934	12, 556, 099	3, 104, 823	3, 707, 276	-	326, 253	246, 677	65, 697	8, 104	196, 898	20, 228, 851
1935	14, 094, 795	3, 102, 227	4, 113, 436	-	436, 914	326, 679	57, 108	6, 981	146, 092	22, 289, 681
1936	14, 659, 705	3, 019, 930	4, 376, 720	-	482, 197	315, 777	78, 259	26, 188	339, 928	23 305, 726
1937	14, 563, 911	4, 961, 002	4, 766, 437	-	531, 541	338, 638	93, 478	24, 935	312, 687	25, 597, 117
1938	13, 698, 470	8, 775, 094	4, 807, 346	46, 035	611, 790	377, 337	107, 012	6, 148	525, 175	28, 966, 272
1939	14, 415, 281	9, 362, 363	4, 915, 821	37, 526	744, 357	461, 079	108, 632	8, 166	619, 105	30, 691, 617
1940	16, 377, 959	10, 694, 394	4, 923, 469	185, 430	832, 508	838, 856	149, 720	11, 999	1, 069, 667	35, 092, 337
1941	19, 382, 471	13, 985, 906	4, 175, 364	260, 995	985, 030	952, 144	151, 296	24, 303	433, 504	41, 364, 385
1942	22, 624, 410	15, 514, 665	6, 146, 146	335, 960	1, 307, 353	1, 013, 497	155, 760	40, 436	218, 914	47, 359, 831
1943	24, 030, 686	15, 724, 518	6, 241, 815	280, 124	1, 176, 442	978, 649	149, 455	47, 899	309, 389	48, 941, 210
1944	26, 814, 937	14, 468, 061	6, 339, 817	397, 646	1, 370, 502	1, 143, 577	158, 957	43, 049	328, 151	51, 066, 662
1945	27, 751, 377	13, 169, 692	7, 095, 910	430, 048	1, 246, 346	1, 401, 875	169, 322	54, 962	433, 436	51, 753, 237
1946	33, 339, 579	14, 347, 933	7, 184, 006	441, 835	1, 635, 222	1, 808, 971	204, 926	55, 286	1, 060, 703	60, 082, 513
1947	36, 439, 158	18, 078, 907	7, 745, 886	438, 825	1, 491, 510	1, 771, 250	235, 509	57, 600	1, 170, 883	67, 432, 270
1948	42, 217, 449	35, 127, 751	8, 324, 087	449, 780	2, 521, 978	2, 055, 738	234, 770	57, 444	2, 219, 497	93, 211, 229
1949	44, 644, 153	58, 999, 936	*2, 558, 989	547, 304	3, 456, 141	1, 603, 199	295, 441	55, 025	1, 553, 589	113, 728, 425
1950	41, 687, 211	82, 216, 492	*2, 930, 199	539, 287	3, 364, 613	1, 950, 309	435, 342	54, 197	2, 572, 795	135, 758, 940
1951	40, 981, 581	113, 870, 152	*3, 493, 842	472, 562	3, 898, 043	1, 787, 731	395, 452	46, 820	3, 194, 446	168, 144, 211
1952(Estimated)	39, 733, 000	139, 886, 000	*5, 887, 500	324, 400	4, 388, 245	2, 150, 726	479, 692	52, 950	4, 258, 563	197, 333, 166
Per Cent of Total										
1947	54.04	26.81	11.49	.65	2.21	2.63	.35	.08	1.74	100%
1952	20.13	70.89	2.98	.16	2.22	1.09	.24	.03	2.16	100%

*Natural Gas was valued at the well-head since 1949 instead of industrially as in former years.

VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION—ALBERTA



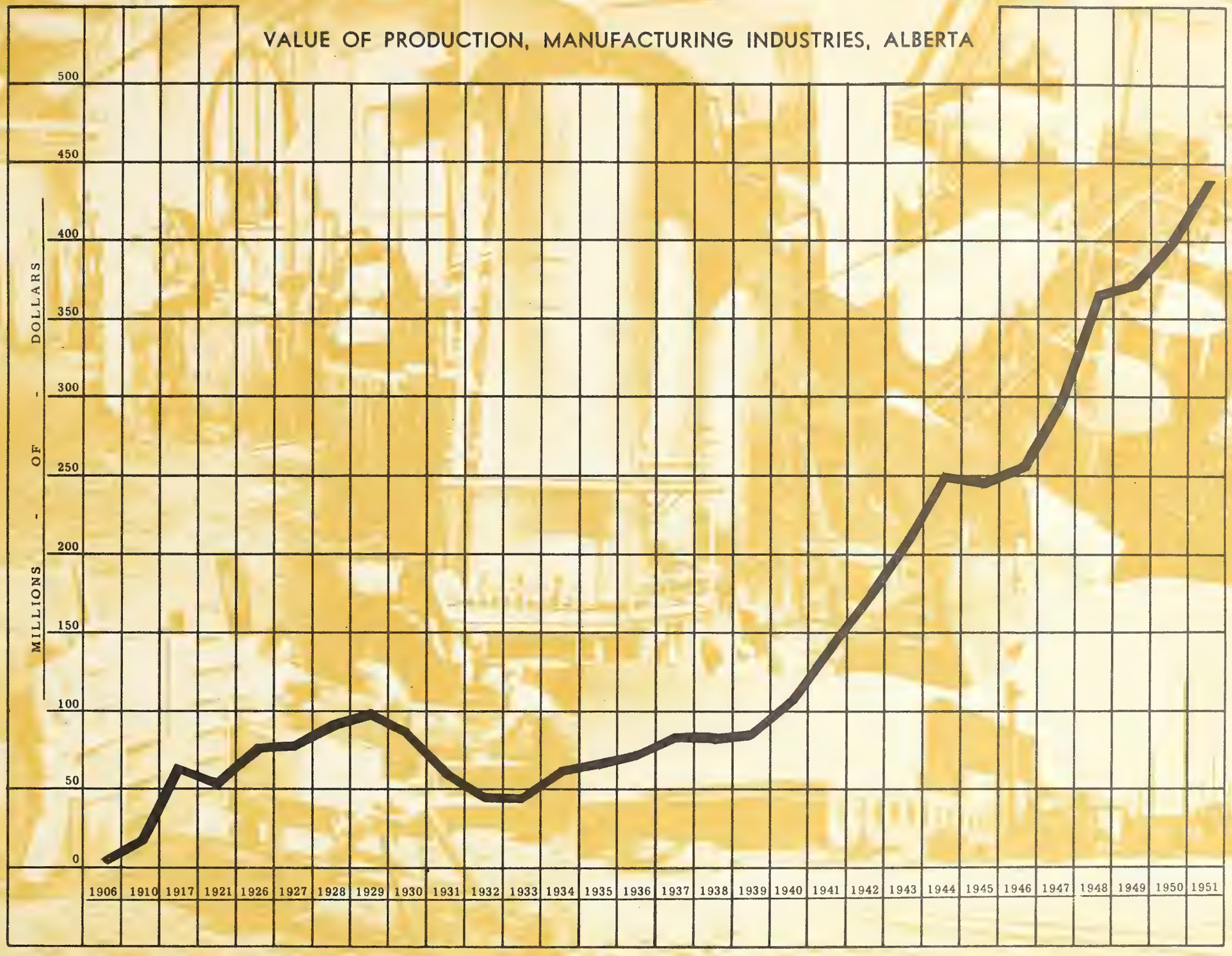
VALUE OF PRODUCTION, MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, ALBERTA BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Year	Vegetable Products	Animal Products	Textiles and Textile Products	Wood and Paper Products	Iron and Steel Products	Non-Ferrous Metal Products	Non-Metallic Mineral Products	Chemicals and Chemical Products	Miscellaneous	TOTAL
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
1930	27,128,776	22,911,477	2,839,780	12,105,899	7,525,510	430,295	16,000,905	549,651	170,619	89,662,912
% of Total	30.26	25.55	3.17	13.50	8.39	.48	17.85	.61	.19	100%
1939	24,732,783	32,428,072	1,780,639	8,352,904	5,095,424	338,048	13,541,250	629,456	575,504	87,474,080
% of Total	28.27	37.07	2.04	9.55	5.83	.39	15.48	.72	.65	100%

FURTHER ANALYSIS

INDUSTRIAL GROUP	1950	Per Cent of Total	1951 (Estimated)	Per Cent of Total	1952 (Estimated)	Per Cent of Total
	$	%	$	%	$	%
Foods and Beverages	219,669,000	54.53	239,000,000	55.19	250,000,000	54.13
Leather Products	189,000	.05	190,000	.04	190,000	.04
Textile Products (excluding clothing)	2,365,000	.59	2,500,000	.58	2,600,000	.56
Clothing (textile and fur)	7,258,000	1.80	7,500,000	1.73	7,500,000	1.62
Wood Products	42,743,000	10.61	45,000,000	10.39	42,000,000	9.10
Paper Products	2,312,000	.57	2,500,000	.58	3,000,000	.65
Printing, Publishing, etc.	11,474,000	2.85	11,500,000	2.65	12,000,000	2.60
Iron and Steel Products	16,826,000	4.18	18,000,000	4.16	20,000,000	4.33
Transportation Equipment	12,189,000	3.02	13,000,000	3.00	13,500,000	2.92
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	1,086,000	.27	1,200,000	.28	1,300,000	.28
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies	65,000	.02	70,000	.02	75,000	.02
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	16,876,000	4.20	17,500,000	4.04	19,000,000	4.11
Petroleum and Coal Products	59,928,000	14.87	65,000,000	15.01	80,000,000	17.32
Chemicals and Allied Products	8,331,000	2.07	8,500,000	1.96	9,000,000	1.95
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	1,529,000	.37	1,600,000	.37	1,700,000	.37
TOTAL	$402,840,000	100%	$433,060,000	100%	$461,865,000	100%

From 1950 to 1952 classifications of groups of industries were given in more detail than previously. Establishments now number nearly 2000 as compared with 97 in 1906. Employees in the manufacturing industries total 27,000 and the salaries and wages approximate $60,000,000 annually. The value of production which in 1906 was $5,000,000, now approaches the $500,000,000 mark. The vegetable and animal products still take the lead but the combination of mineral products, iron and steel and chemicals with their ancillaries are going to give very stiff competition in the near future.


VALUE OF PRODUCTION, MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, ALBERTA
MILLIONS - OF - DOLLARS
500
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
1906
1910
1917
1921
1926
1927
1928
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935
1936
1937
1938
1939
1940
1941
1942
1943
1944
1945
1946
1947
1948
1949
1950
1951

FUR - ALBERTA

The value of fur production in Alberta represents the value of pelts from fur-bearing animals which have been trapped in their wild state and the value of animal pelts from fur farms.

Trapped fur-bearing animals include badger, beaver, coyote or prairie wolf, ermine, fox, lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, rabbit, skunk, squirrel, wolf and wolverine. Revenue from 2, 065, 427 pelts amounted to $1, 765, 849 in the season of 1951-1952.

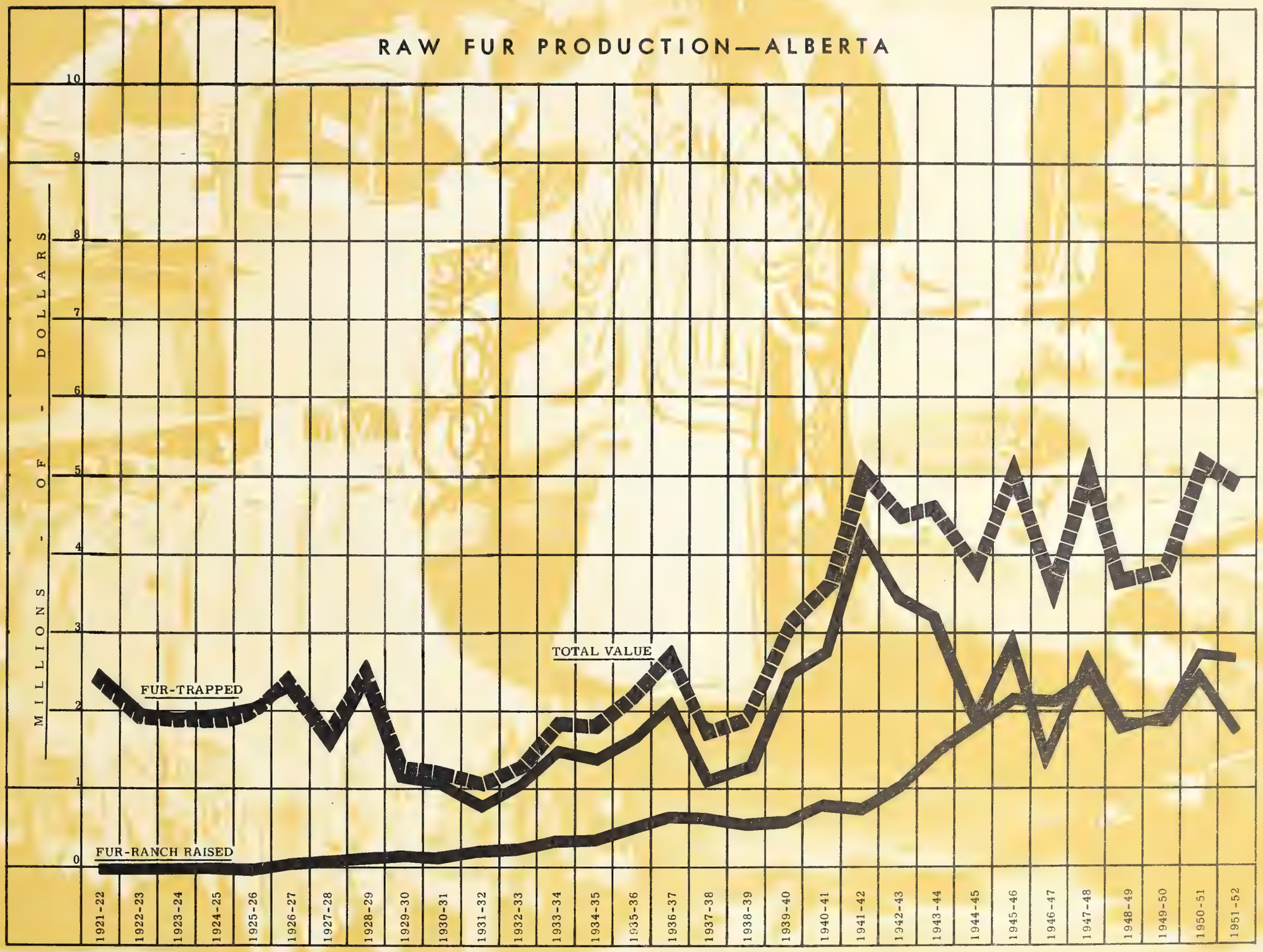
On the 975 fur farms licensed in the season 1951-1952 there were 152, 532 peltings from fox, mink, marten, chinchilla and fisher, which realized $2, 726, 527. In addition to the foregoing, there were 1, 112 animals exported from Alberta, valued at $109, 550.

VALUE OF RAW FUR PRODUCTION - ALBERTA

YEAR	FUR-TRAPPED	FUR-RANCH RAISED	TOTAL VALUE	YEAR	FUR-TRAPPED	FUR-RANCH RAISED	TOTAL VALUE
	$	$	$		$	$	$
1926-27	2, 356, 000	77, 770	2, 433, 770	1939-40	2, 514, 877	622, 213	3, 137, 090
1927-28	1, 661, 692	124, 127	1, 785, 819	1940-41	2, 806, 074	853, 787	3, 659, 861
1928-29	2, 473, 191	169, 782	2, 642, 973	1941-42	4, 385, 986	776, 650	5, 162, 636
1929-30	1, 183, 870	177, 779	1, 361, 649	1942-43	3, 502, 585	1, 040, 233	4, 542, 818
1930-31	1, 118, 027	171, 955	1, 289, 982	1943-44	3, 206, 603	1, 479, 708	4, 686, 311
1931-32	877, 343	251, 081	1, 128, 424	1944-45	2, 048, 063	1, 837, 028	3, 885, 091
1932-33	1, 074, 917	283, 459	1, 358, 376	1945-46	3, 002, 419	2, 206, 645	5, 209, 064
1933-34	1, 533, 799	400, 839	1, 934, 638	1946-47	1, 566, 309	2, 172, 479	3, 738, 788
1934-35	1, 474, 528	409, 560	1, 884, 088	1947-48	2, 781, 991	2, 531, 965	5, 313, 956
1935-36	1, 696, 383	553, 477	2, 249, 860	1948-49	1, 926, 783	1, 834, 944	3, 761, 727
1936-37	2, 161, 507	678, 799	2, 840, 306	1949-50	1, 888, 947	1, 941, 148	3, 830, 095
1937-38	1, 156, 011	649, 945	1, 805, 956	1950-51	2, 530, 978	2, 749, 974	5, 280, 952
1938-39	1, 345, 131	607, 846	1, 952, 977	1951-52	1, 765, 849	2, 726, 527	4, 492, 376

Wars have always been disruptive to the normal flow of trade and during each of the two wars of the present century, the Canadian fur trade suffered severely from severance of contact with London, England, which was the world's leading fur trading centre. Prior to the war of 1914-18 and during the inter-war period, Canada marketed her pelts mainly through London. Since that market was practically dormant during hostilities, Canada was obliged to develop other outlets in the United States and in the Latin-American countries. To what extent these channels will grow and remain is not yet clear. Within the past few years, the United Kingdom took vigorous steps to revive and develop her world position in the fur trade and the degree to which the trade will revert to its former channels remains to be seen.

RAW FUR PRODUCTION—ALBERTA



FISHERIES - Alberta

The fisheries' production of Alberta is very small in comparison with that of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia, but nevertheless a noteworthy increase has been made in production since the province was formed. In 1906 there were only 1, 800, 000 pounds of fish produced, valued at $68, 700, while in 1946 there were 11, 000, 000 pounds valued at a little over $1, 300, 000, or about 6 times as much in quantity and nearly 20 times in value.

During the war years, the demand for commercial fish, particularly whitefish, increased beyond all expectations. This was especially true in the markets of the Eastern United States where the demand caused prices to soar to abnormal heights.

STATISTICS

PRODUCTION

FISCAL YEAR:	LBS. (No.)	VALUE ($)	FISCAL YEAR:	LBS. (No.)	VALUE ($)	FISCAL YEAR:	LBS. (No.)	VALUE ($)
1922-23	4, 569, 000	331, 239	1940-41	7, 191, 000	450, 574	1946-47	11, 070, 000	1, 339, 083
1926-27	6, 703, 000	749, 076	1941-42	6, 855, 000	440, 444	1947-48	9, 897, 000	856, 600
1936-37	5, 124, 000	309, 882	1942-43	6, 185, 000	492, 182	1948-49	7, 223, 000	636, 300
1937-38	6, 238, 000	433, 354	1943-44	6, 643, 000	795, 000	1949-50	6, 284, 000	652, 538
1938-39	6, 920, 000	492, 943	1944-45	7, 634, 000	929, 887	1950-51	6, 611, 000	652, 000
1939-40	5, 672, 000	430, 724	1945-46	8, 582, 000	1, 450, 502	1951-52	8, 910, 000	946, 535

In the calendar year 1952 there were 9, 656, 981 pounds of fish taken from 120 lakes which realized $942, 888. This was an increase of 14. 98 per cent in quantity and 9. 34 per cent in value as compared with the calendar year 1951.

The greater proportion of fish caught is represented by Tullibee, 56. 21 per cent, and Whitefish, 32. 71 per cent, which make a total of 88. 92 per cent. The balance of 11. 08 per cent comprises Pike 4. 88 per cent, Ling 2. 25 per cent, Pickerel 1. 60 per cent, Perch 1. 41 per cent, Suckers . 83 per cent, and Trout . 11 per cent.

The following are the percentages of fish production exported: Whitefish 52 per cent, Pickerel 75 per cent, Pike 25 per cent, Trout 45 per cent.

The value of equipment in the fisheries industry is approximately $400, 000, and there are about 5200 persons employed in the peak season annually.

Under government encouragement and supervision, one fish hatchery and three fish rearing ponds are established for the supplying of trout (fingerlings and yearlings) for replenishment in the lakes, rivers and streams. The hatchery is located at Calgary, and the rearing ponds at Raven Creek (West of Innisfail), Calgary and Macleod.

VALUE OF FISHERIES PRODUCTION—ALBERTA
HUNDREDS - OF THOUSAND - DOLLARS
1600
1440
1280
1120
960
800
640
480
320
160
0
1922-23
1923-24
1924-25
1925-26
1926-27
1927-28
1928-29
1929-30
1930-31
1931-32
1932-33
1933-34
1934-35
1935-36
1936-37
1937-38
1938-39
1939-40
1940-41
1941-42
1942-43
1943-44
1944-45
1945-46
1946-47
1947-48
1948-49
1949-50
1950-51
1951-52

FORESTRY - ALBERTA

Of the 83, 596, 800 acres or the 130, 620 sq. miles of forested lands in Alberta, there are 5, 200, 000 acres in forest reserves. Lumber is cut in districts designated as Breton, Edmonton, Edson, Whitecourt, Calling Lake, Lac La Biche, Slave Lake, Grande Prairie, Peace River and the east slope of the Rockies in the south of the province. These areas exclude the National Parks of Banff, Jasper and Waterton Lakes.

About one-quarter of the total area of Alberta in the southern, south-eastern and eastern sections of the province is without tree growth of a size to make saw timber. This leaves the mountain and foothill area of the south the more or less broken head water country of all the Alberta streams, and the northern half of the province to furnish the greater part of the timber wealth of the country.

Generally speaking there are 60, 000 sq. miles of merchantable timber in Alberta. Spruce, lodge pole, pine, Douglas fir, poplar, balsam fir, white birch and tamarack are grown for commercial and other purposes.

In saw material there are 11, 700, 000, 000 board feet of softwoods and 5, 200, 000, 000 board feet of hardwood, making a total of 16, 900, 000, 000 board feet.

Owing to a survey being made by the provincial Forestry Board, the above figures may be revised in the near future.

OPERATIONS IN THE WOODS

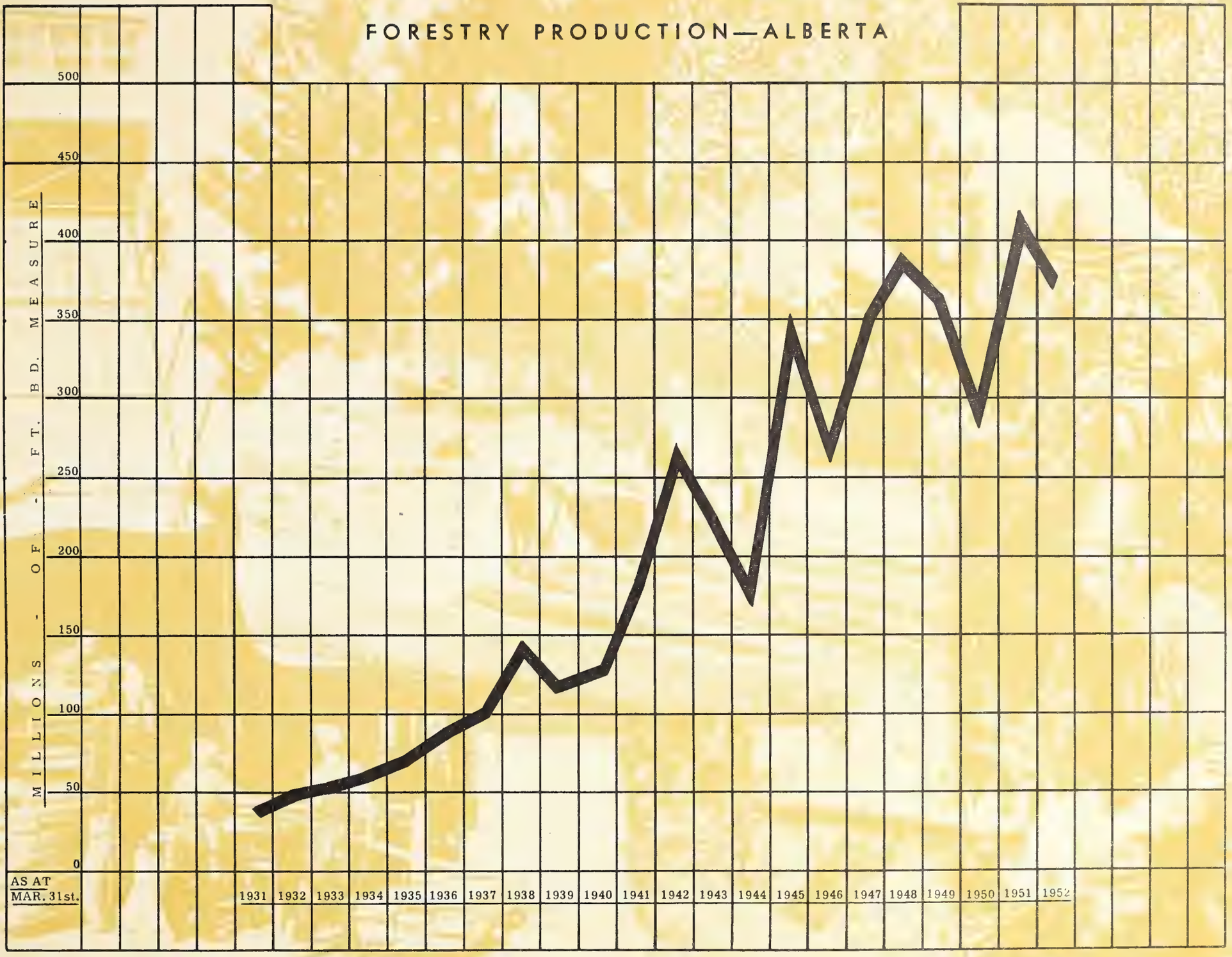
In connection with "Operations in the Woods" it should be borne in mind that the forests not only provide the raw material for the sawmills, wood distillation, charcoal, excelsior and other plants, but they also provide logs, pulpwood and bolts in the unmanufactured state, and fuel, poles and railway ties, posts and fence rails, mining timber, piling and other primary products which are finished in the woods ready for use or exportation.

S T A T I S T I C S

Year	Lumber Cut		Railway Ties	Pulp-wood	Total Value	Year	Lumber Cut		Railway Ties	Pulp-wood	Total Value
	Ft. b. m.	$	pieces	cords	$		Ft. b. m.	$	pieces	cords	$
1930-31	40, 582, 155	527, 568	667, 606		1, 051, 640	1947-48	390, 997, 404	17, 594, 883	1, 496, 863	91, 934	23, 374, 709
1940-41	185, 752, 504	3, 494, 005	1, 375, 024		4, 496, 088	1948-49	366, 351, 842	16, 485, 833	1, 659, 738	19, 365	20, 436, 868
1944-45	353, 625, 868	12, 376, 905	3, 056, 257		15, 783, 912	1949-50	297, 821, 740	13, 401, 983	853, 587	7, 289	15, 660, 100
1945-46	273, 259, 563	10, 930, 282	2, 284, 650	320	13, 705, 813	1950-51	419, 364, 344	18, 871, 395	1, 126, 708	39, 540	21, 456, 993
1946-47	352, 348, 345	15, 855, 660	1, 671, 473	16, 853	19, 289, 142	1951-52	369, 010, 091	16, 605, 454	1, 404, 861	105, 073	20, 695, 069

There is practically ten times as much lumber cut now as there was in 1940 and the total value of forestry production is 20 times that of 1930. At the peak season there are between 7000 and 8000 persons employed in the forestry sawmilling, sash door and planing industries.

FORESTRY PRODUCTION—ALBERTA



ELECTRIC POWER - ALBERTA

Electric Power is derived from water, coal, natural gas, and fuel oil, and is generated in electric stations by the prime movers of water, steam and internal combustion engines.

Electric Energy is distributed to farms, domestic service and commercial users, industries, municipalities and other agencies.

Privately owned stations at December 31st, 1952, had a plant capacity of 212, 028 K. W. and publicly owned 92, 789 K. W. making a total of 304, 817 K. W. for privately and publicly owned.

There are now almost 100 central electric stations operating in Alberta as compared with 45 in the year 1917. The number of customers, approaching the 200, 000 mark, bring in a revenue of over $16, 000, 000 annually. Power generated in 1952 is well over 1, 200, 000, 000 K. W. Hrs., a small quantity of which is exported. There was an increase of 13. 1 per cent for K. W. Hrs. generated in 1952 as compared with 1951. Generation by hydro plants increased 34. 1 per cent, while that of the steam plants decreased 24. 3 per cent. The reason for this is that the Spray Plants were in operation the full year of 1952 but only a small part of 1951, so less had to be generated by the Steam Plants to make up the necessary total. There was a large increase in the K. W. H. generated by the internal combustion engines. This of course is largely that generated by the Northland Utilities Ltd. and the Canadian Utilities Ltd. in the Peace River country.

Farms served by rural lines at December 31st, 1952 numbered 18, 055.

The industries at present in the Province which generate their own electricity are small in number compared with the large new ones which are now under construction. The Sherritt-Gordon plant at Fort Saskatchewan will have 8000 K. W. connected and a maximum demand of 7000 K. W. It is proposed to install and operate one 2500 K. V. A. generator and the rest of its requirements will be bought. The Canadian Industries Ltd. plant near Clover Bar will require 3000 K. W. but will buy all of its power. The Celanese plant at Clover Bar will produce all its own power. This will be large as it is proposed to install three 6000 K. V. A. generators operating at 6900 volts.

In 1952, Transmission lines in the province increased by 452 miles to a total of 5822. Distribution line mileage increased by 242 miles to 2514. The mileage of farm lines increased by 4108 miles so that the total farm mileage at the end of 1952 was 13, 721. The total mileage of all power lines in Alberta at the end of December 1952 was 22, 057.

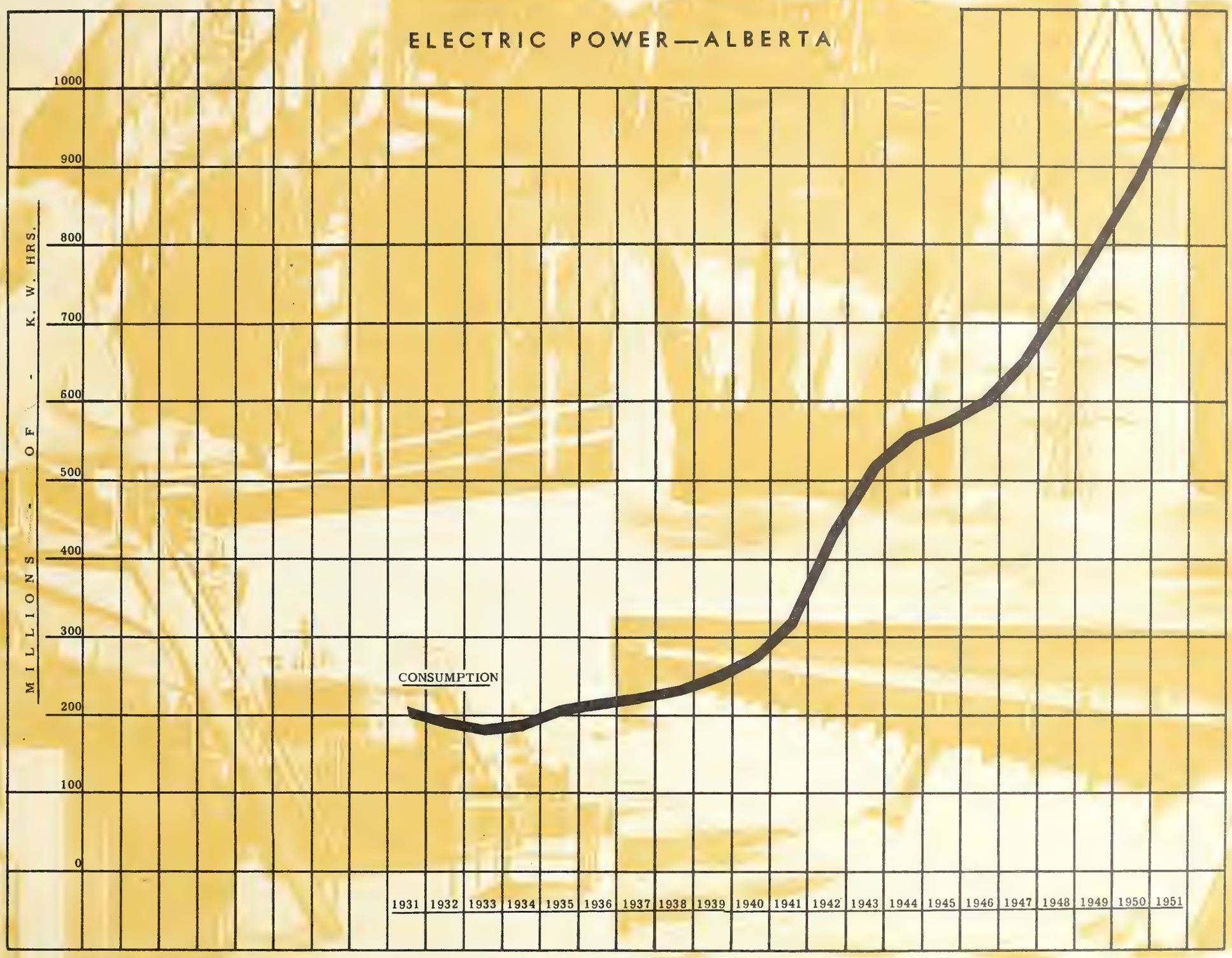
The total investment in plants and lines increased approximately $15, 515, 000. Of this increase, lines built for and owned by Co-operative Rural Electrification Associations, amounted to $4, 064, 000.

The total historic cost of the Central Electric Station Industry of Alberta as at December 31st, 1951, was estimated at $120, 618, 600. At present day prices, this would possibly have a value of at least $200, 000, 000. To this, of course, should be added the $15, 515, 000 of investment in the year 1952. Of the total amount, about $16, 000, 000 is represented by rural lines.

Employees in the Central Electric Station Industry, Alberta, number approximately 1500 and the salaries and wages paid annually amount to $3, 415, 000.

Potential water-power in Alberta approximates 463, 000 horse-power ordinary flow or 1, 208, 880 horse-power at ordinary six-month flow. Horse-power at present developed and in use is given at 208, 000.

ELECTRIC POWER—ALBERTA



CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY - ALBERTA

For a young province, Alberta has progressed considerably since the days when even small buildings were few in the rural parts, and those in the cities, towns and villages were of humble pretensions. In the more up-to-date rural communities, especially adjacent to the urban areas, farm buildings compare favourably with those in the older provinces of Canada. In centres of large population such as the cities, the industrial, commercial, public buildings and residences rank with those of the metropolitan areas on the North American Continent.

Soon after Alberta became a province (1905), construction work was commenced on a large scale. A slight decline took place in the period from 1907 to 1909 but from 1910 until early in 1913, a building boom was experienced due principally to the rush of incoming settlers, that far exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine. The years of the First Great War (1914-1918) interrupted the building programme but activity was resumed during 1919, 1920 and part of 1921, which was followed by a slight recession (1921-1926). From 1926 until 1929 an increase in building projects was very much in evidence, but the financial crisis in October 1929 caused a stoppage which precluded building enterprises during the 30's and part of the 40's. It was not until the closing years of the Second Great War (1939-1945) that a housing shortage caused by the influx of an unprecedented number of people to the urban areas and the discharge of personnel from the Armed Forces, precipitated a situation where houses had to be built in great numbers - all this at a time when building materials and competent labour were in short supply.

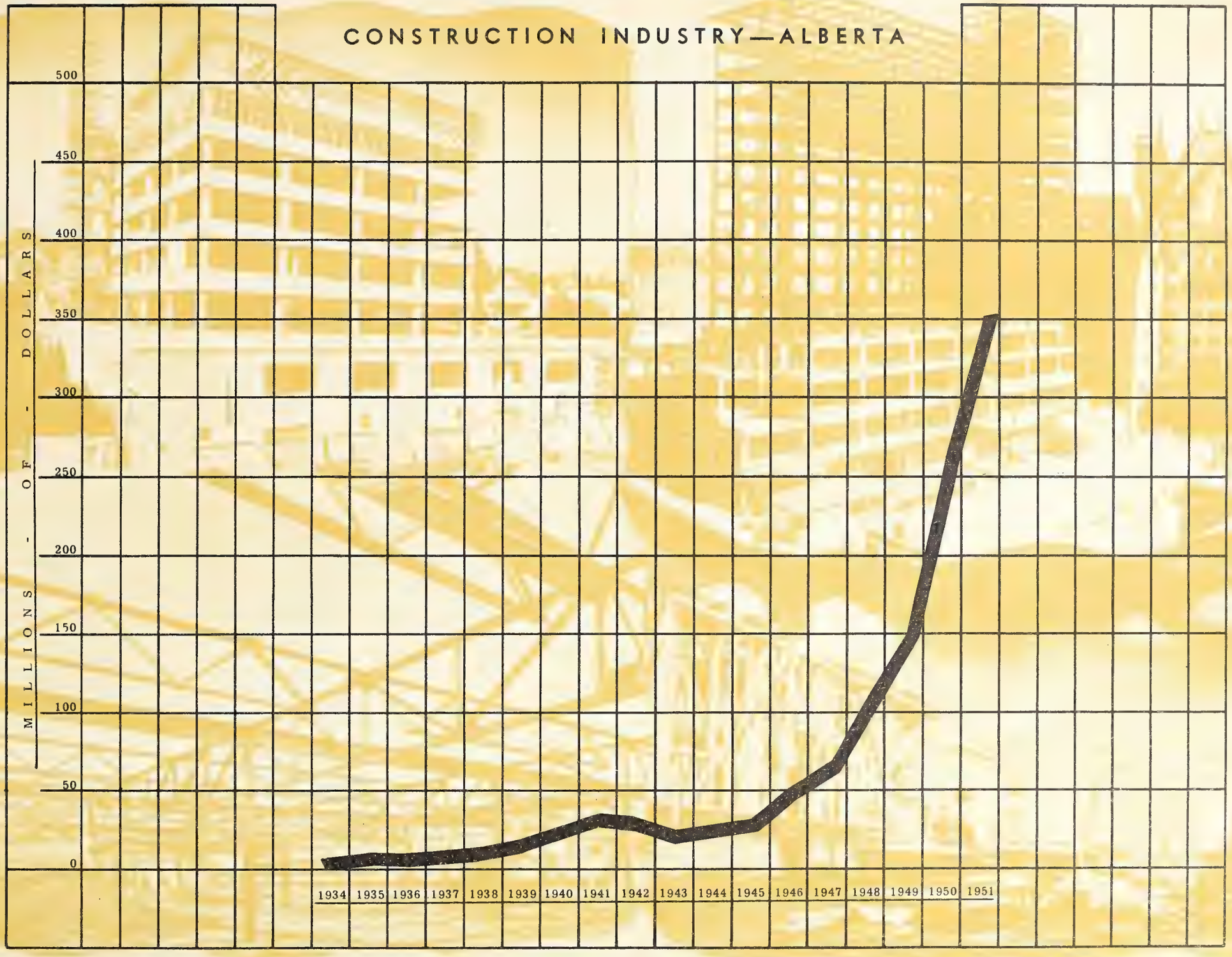
The following statistics of the Construction Industry should be taken in conjunction with those of Building Permits and Contracts Awarded in Alberta, as there is an overlapping in the records of years where there was unfinished construction. The Construction Industry is very important as it is interwoven to a great degree with the general economic structure of the province.

S T A T I S T I C S

Construction Industry						Building Permits (4 Cities)			Contracts Awarded - Alberta		
Year	Reports Received	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries & Wages Per Person	Value of Work Performed	Year	No.	Value	Year	No.	Value
	No.	No.	$	$	$			$			$
1934	633	10,382	4,558,647	439	7,092,800	1934	-	1,262,407	1934	836	3,489,400
1939	614	5,583	6,834,331	1224	17,856,669	1939	2,830	3,198,979	1939	1115	5,234,900
1944	1401	6,311	10,114,224	1603	27,569,213	1944	5,082	10,554,352	1944	4068	19,501,900
1949	1540	23,963	55,459,070	2314	150,591,824	1949	10,709	67,568,925	1949	6465	104,380,600
1950	3477	30,566	74,117,558	2425	255,557,745	1950	10,986	78,182,616	1950	6861	134,878,500
1951	1704	32,030	85,159,755	2659	257,472,763	1951	9,545	65,146,774	1951	5019	183,075,100
						1952	12,491	96,978,083	1952	6166	232,332,800

In 1952, the value of the work performed amounted to approximately $330,000,000 or nearly 20 times greater than in 1939.

In 1952, the value of building permits is over 30 times greater, and the value of contracts awarded, over 45 times, than in 1939.


CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY—ALBERTA
MILLIONS - OF - DOLLARS
500
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
1934
1935
1936
1937
1938
1939
1940
1941
1942
1943
1944
1945
1946
1947
1948
1949
1950
1951

TRADE - ALBERTA

Following the pattern of the Prairie Provinces, Alberta markets a considerable quantity of grains, livestock, minerals and manufactured products, in the other provinces of Canada, the United States, United Kingdom and other countries.

Income in a large measure, is distributed through the channels of trade and commerce and its turnover in trading even within the same area, results in general prosperity. Apart from the monies realized by export trading, the purchasing power accruing from the sale of the products of local industries is of paramount importance. This has become more apparent since the discovery of major oil fields and the development of ancillary industries which came in its wake. Not alone have industries provided means of spending by consumers but they in turn benefit other industries which are allied with them in operations. Thus the entire circle of commercial and industrial sales revolves many times in a year's trading and prosperity is shared by all.

The pivot on which trade revolves is centered mainly in the wholesale and retail trade. A few statistics in this connection will prove an illuminating study as they feature the remarkable progress made by the province in recent years.

WHOLESALE TRADE		RETAIL TRADE	
Year	SALES	Year	SALES
	$		$
1930	64,091,200	1930	176,537,100
1936	78,790,000	1936	147,767,000
1941	120,627,436	1941	221,071,400
1942	133,242,458	1942	238,726,000
1943	152,116,373	1943	263,990,000
1944	171,756,394	1944	292,622,000
1945	190,397,143	1945	321,250,000
1946	241,788,511	1946	383,806,000
1947	289,978,435	1947	489,030,000
1948	351,083,676	1948	592,000,000
1949	375,999,284	1949	673,120,000
1950	430,000,000	1950	747,690,000
1951	490,000,000	1951	818,365,000
1952	550,000,000	1952	903,965,000

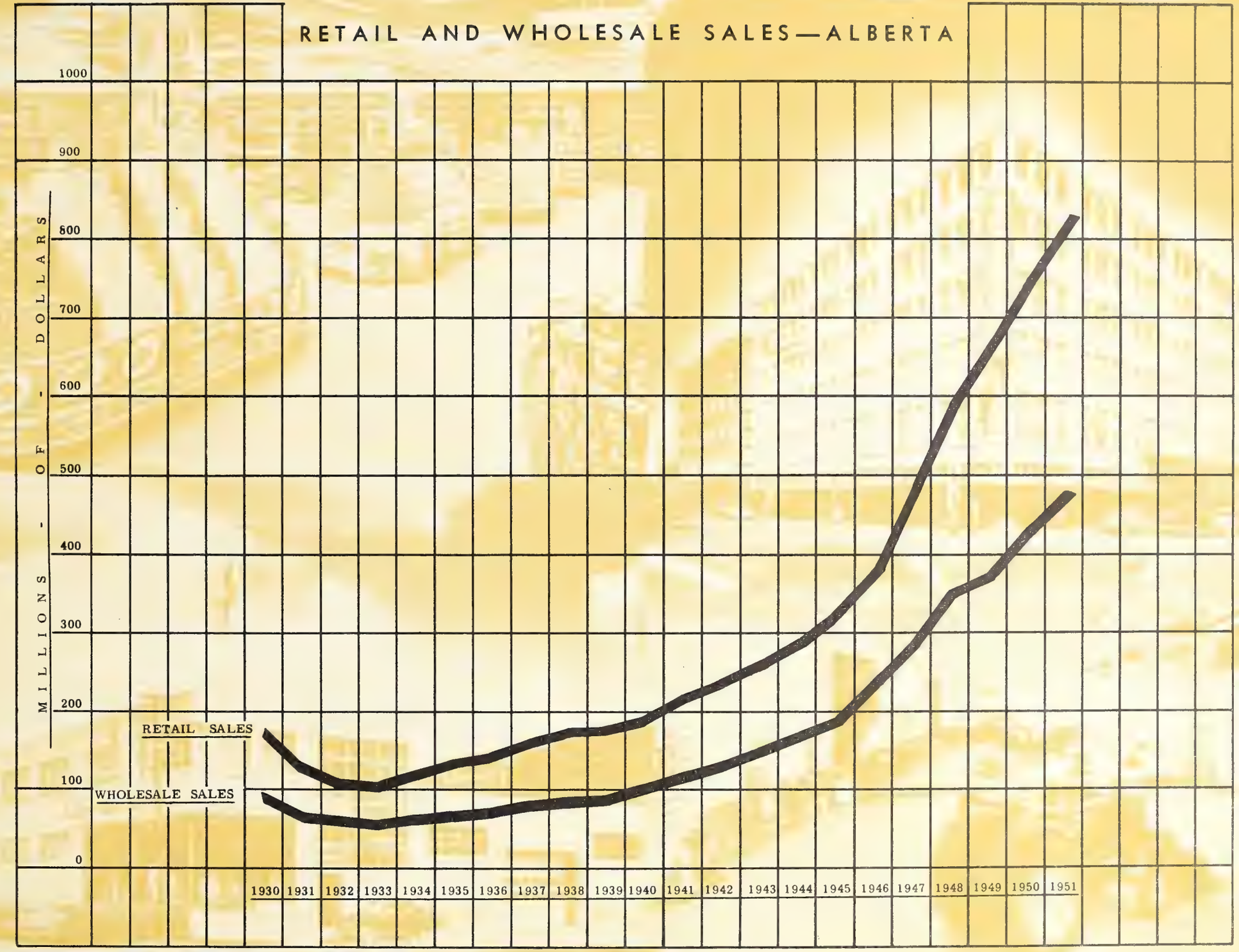
Wholesale Establishments:- In 1930 there were 248 establishments and in 1941 there were 385. In 1952 the number is between 600 and 700.

Retail Establishments:- In 1930 there were 8,592 stores and in 1941 there were 9,222. In 1952 the number is approximately 20,000.

In 1952, the labour force numbered 72,000; salaries and wages paid were $111,600,000 for both wholesale and retail establishments.

In 1952, wholesale sales were 8 1/2 times and the retail sales over 5 times that of 1930.

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE SALES—ALBERTA



VALUE OF PRODUCTION - GROSS AND NET - ALBERTA

Comprises the total gross and net values of the following agencies of production viz:- agriculture, forestry, fisheries, trapping, mining, electric power, construction, manufacturing, custom and repair.

Agriculture: In recent years the gross value of farm production is the sum of the cash receipts from the sale of farm products, the income in kind plus the value of changes in inventories and from the total the imputed value of house rent is deducted. The net value of production is arrived at by the exclusion of raw materials such as feed and seed purchased through market channels, tractor fuel, oil and grease, binder twine, fertilizer and fencing, etc.

Forestry: The gross value of forestry production is based on the total timber cut by loggers. To this figure is added the value of lumber in the sawmilling industry and this amount is adjusted later in the total published for manufacturing industries. In addition an adjustment is made for forest products obtained by farmers from wood lots of farms whether sold or retained for use.

Fisheries: The gross value of fisheries production is the sum of the value of the fisheries and the cost of fish used in factories. For the net value of production there are deducted from the 'gross value' the cost of materials and fuel and electricity.

Trapping: The gross value of production in the trapping industry was obtained by multiplying the number of 'wild life' fur pelts in each species by the market price per pelt and then totalling. The net value was taken at the same level as the gross.

Mining: The gross value of production in the following industries: coal, petroleum, natural gas, cement, clays, limestone, lime, sand and gravel, salt, sulphur, quartz, gold, silver, etc. The net value is obtained by substracting the cost of materials and fuel and electricity from the 'gross value'.

Electric Power: Represents the gross revenue of the Central Electric Stations Industry and the net revenue is obtained by deducting the cost of fuel from the 'gross revenue'.

Construction: The value of the work performed by contractors and builders, owner builders, industrial organizations, steam and electric railways, hydro electric power and public utilities, telephone companies, Dominion and Provincial Governments, Municipalities, etc. The net revenue is obtained by deducting the cost of materials from the gross value of the work performed.

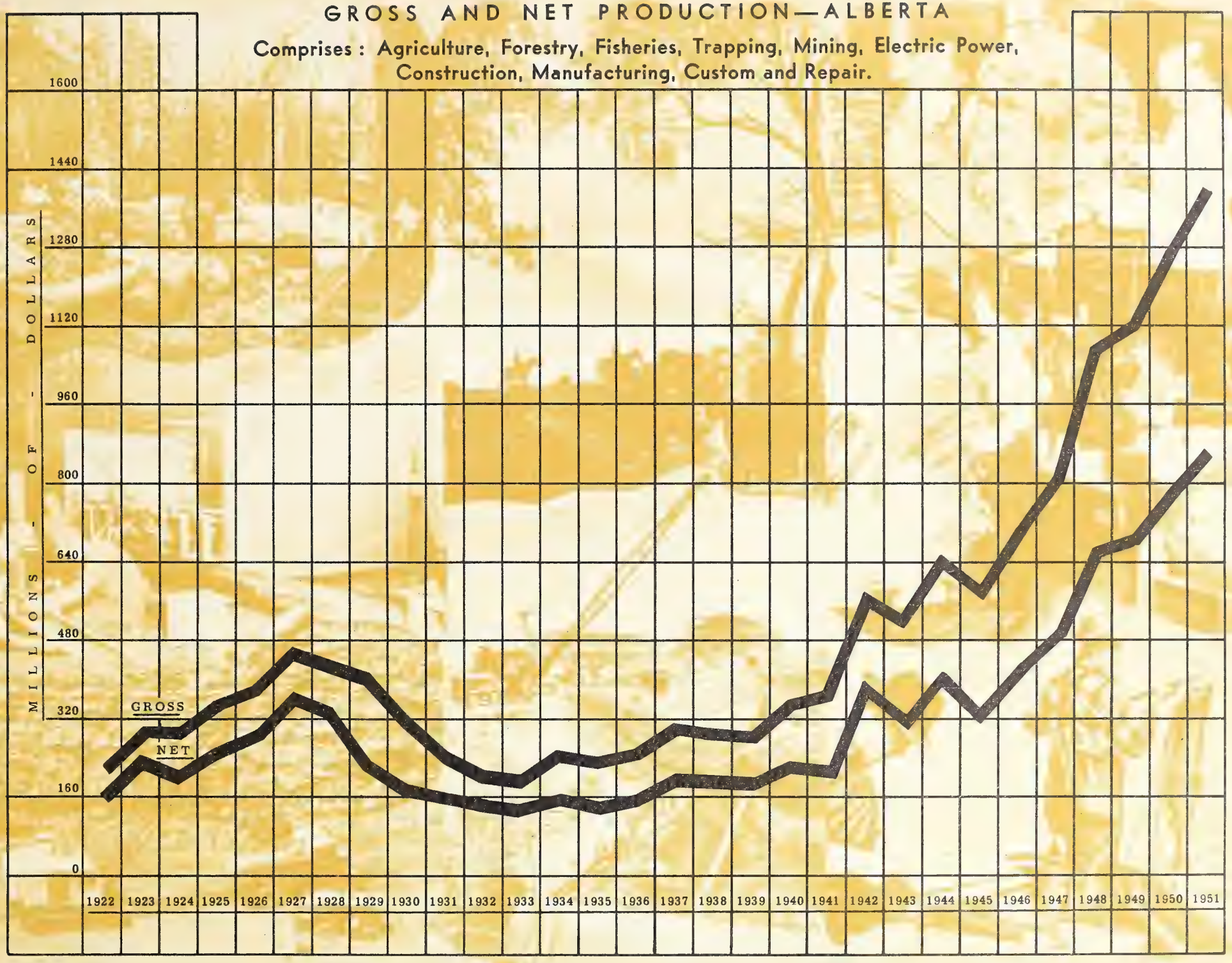
Custom and Repair: The gross receipts and revenue from the following industries: automobile repair, dyeing, cleaning and laundry, blacksmithing, and the repair of bicycles, boots and shoes, harness and saddlery, jewellery, furs, business machines, radio and electric appliances, upholstering and furniture, locks and guns, and miscellaneous repair work. Statistics relating to Custom and Repair have now been discontinued in this classification but will be included in reports of the Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments.

S T A T I S T I C S

Year	Agriculture	Forestry	Fisheries	Trapping	Mining	Electric power	Construction	Custom and Repair	Manufacture	TOTAL VALUE	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	$
1920 - Gross	64.05	1.02	.14	.40	8.62	.68	1.13	1.62	22.34	100	376,420,786
Net	70.91	1.18	.20	.57	12.42	.99	1.00	1.48	11.25	100	264,571,430
1950 - Gross	35.59	1.46	.06	.14	10.11	1.16	19.19	2.03	30.26	100	1,304,786,601
Net	45.80	1.00	.10	.30	17.20	1.90	16.30	-	17.40	100	712,070,000
1951 - Gross	38.02	1.17	.05	.16	10.34	1.01	20.90	1.72	26.63	100	1,598,400,000

GROSS AND NET PRODUCTION—ALBERTA

Comprises : Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Trapping, Mining, Electric Power, Construction, Manufacturing, Custom and Repair.



PERSONAL INCOME - ALBERTA

This includes salaries, wages and supplementary labour income, the net income of agriculture and other incorporated business, interest dividends and net rental income, government transfer payments (excluding interest), other income and adjustments (plus or minus).

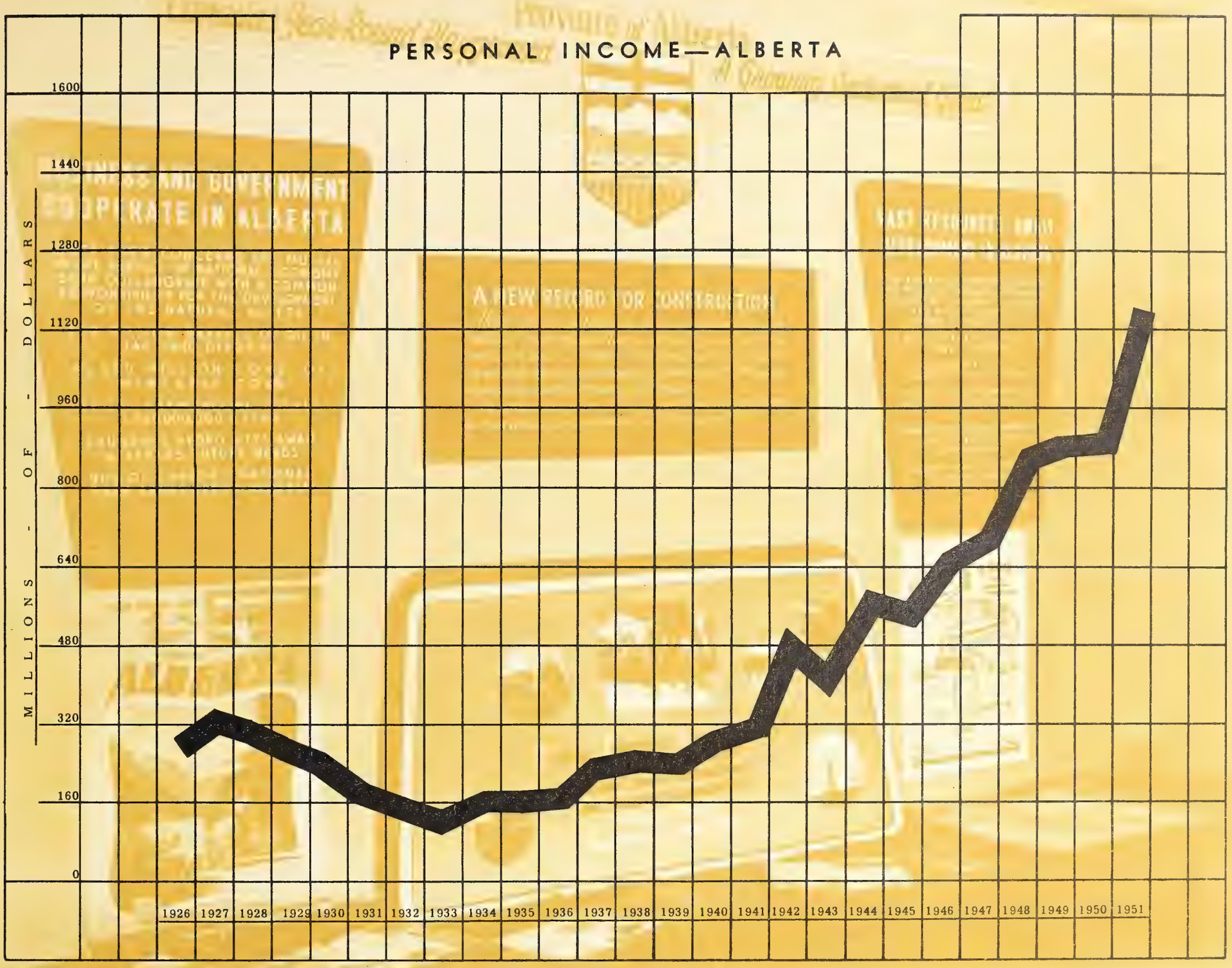
Personal income is the sum of all current receipts of income, whether in cash or in kind. It differs from National Income in that it excludes all current earnings not paid out to persons, such as undistributed profits, and includes receipts which have not been earned in the course of production, that is, transfer payments such as family allowances and unemployment insurance benefits.

S T A T I S T I C S

(Authority - "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure"
Published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

YEAR	Salaries, Wages and Supplementary Labour Income	Net Income of Agriculture and Other Unincorporated Business	Interest Dividends and Net Rental Income	Government Transfer Payments (excluding interest)	Other Income or Adjustments (Plus or Minus)	TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1926	135, 000, 000	126, 000, 000	27, 000, 000	6, 000, 000	- 1, 000, 000	293, 000, 000
1931	132, 000, 000	36, 000, 000	25, 000, 000	10, 000, 000	- 2, 000, 000	201, 000, 000
1936	117, 000, 000	39, 000, 000	19, 000, 000	12, 000, 000	+ 1, 000, 000	188, 000, 000
1939	132, 000, 000	92, 000, 000	26, 000, 000	12, 000, 000	...	262, 000, 000
1940	145, 000, 000	117, 000, 000	29, 000, 000	13, 000, 000	+ 6, 000, 000	310, 000, 000
1941	169, 000, 000	102, 000, 000	29, 000, 000	11, 000, 000	+ 13, 000, 000	324, 000, 000
1942	184, 000, 000	243, 000, 000	40, 000, 000	20, 000, 000	+ 25, 000, 000	512, 000, 000
1943	206, 000, 000	150, 000, 000	42, 000, 000	13, 000, 000	+ 36, 000, 000	447, 000, 000
1944	230, 000, 000	252, 000, 000	46, 000, 000	18, 000, 000	+ 43, 000, 000	589, 000, 000
1945	240, 000, 000	190, 000, 000	47, 000, 000	40, 000, 000	+ 47, 000, 000	564, 000, 000
1946	281, 000, 000	243, 000, 000	55, 000, 000	83, 000, 000	+ 4, 000, 000	666, 000, 000
1947	310, 000, 000	282, 000, 000	61, 000, 000	59, 000, 000	- 3, 000, 000	709, 000, 000
1948	366, 000, 000	386, 000, 000	64, 000, 000	58, 000, 000	- 4, 000, 000	870, 000, 000
1949	406, 000, 000	362, 000, 000	68, 000, 000	63, 000, 000	- 3, 000, 000	896, 000, 000
1950	430, 000, 000	335, 000, 000	75, 000, 000	69, 000, 000	- 2, 000, 000	907, 000, 000
1951	501, 000, 000	509, 900, 000	83, 700, 000	70, 300, 000	- 4, 600, 000	1, 160, 300, 000

The personal income in Alberta 1951 was 4 times greater than in the year 1926. The net income from agriculture and other unincorporated business was 44 per cent of the total personal income in 1951, and throughout all the years maintained a steady lead. Figures for 1952 are not yet available.


PERSONAL INCOME—ALBERTA
MILLIONS - OF - DOLLARS
1600
1440
1280
1120
960
800
640
480
320
160
0
1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951

PUBLIC DEBT - ALBERTA

When a government is unable to secure enough revenue from taxation to meet its requirements, resort must be made to borrowing. This happened in Alberta, and is common practice in many provinces, states and nations. The very rapidity of settlement and the immensity of the occupied area prevented that gradual development of public services which took place in the older provinces of Canada and magnified the problem of providing them.

The early development of the province came in a period which was one of rapid railway expansion throughout Canada. Cash subsidies had been given freely to private railway enterprises by the Dominion Government for the construction of transcontinental and branch lines, while the policy of provincial assistance to expedite railway construction was common among the provinces. However, Alberta received no assistance from the Dominion Government in connection with railway guarantees, and the province had to bear the burden alone.

In addition to railway expansion, Alberta in the period from 1905 to 1921, expended monies on public buildings, the construction of roads, bridges, ferries and irrigation as well as for such essential services as health, education, telephones, etc.

At the end of 1921, the gross funded and unfunded debt and contingent liabilities were 95 millions less cash and securities, sinking funds, leaving a balance of 92 million dollars. The extent to which financial commitments had then been made may be indicated by the following items forming part of the net general debt and contingent liabilities at the end of that year, viz: railway expenditures $9,633,000, railway guarantees $17,094,000, Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District guarantees $5,400,000, miscellaneous guarantees $7,914,000, advances for public works $20,048,000, loans, capital losses, deficits, etc, $11,799,000, or a total of $71,888,000. In addition the investment in the Alberta Government Telephone system was then carried at cost and amounted to $20,185,000.

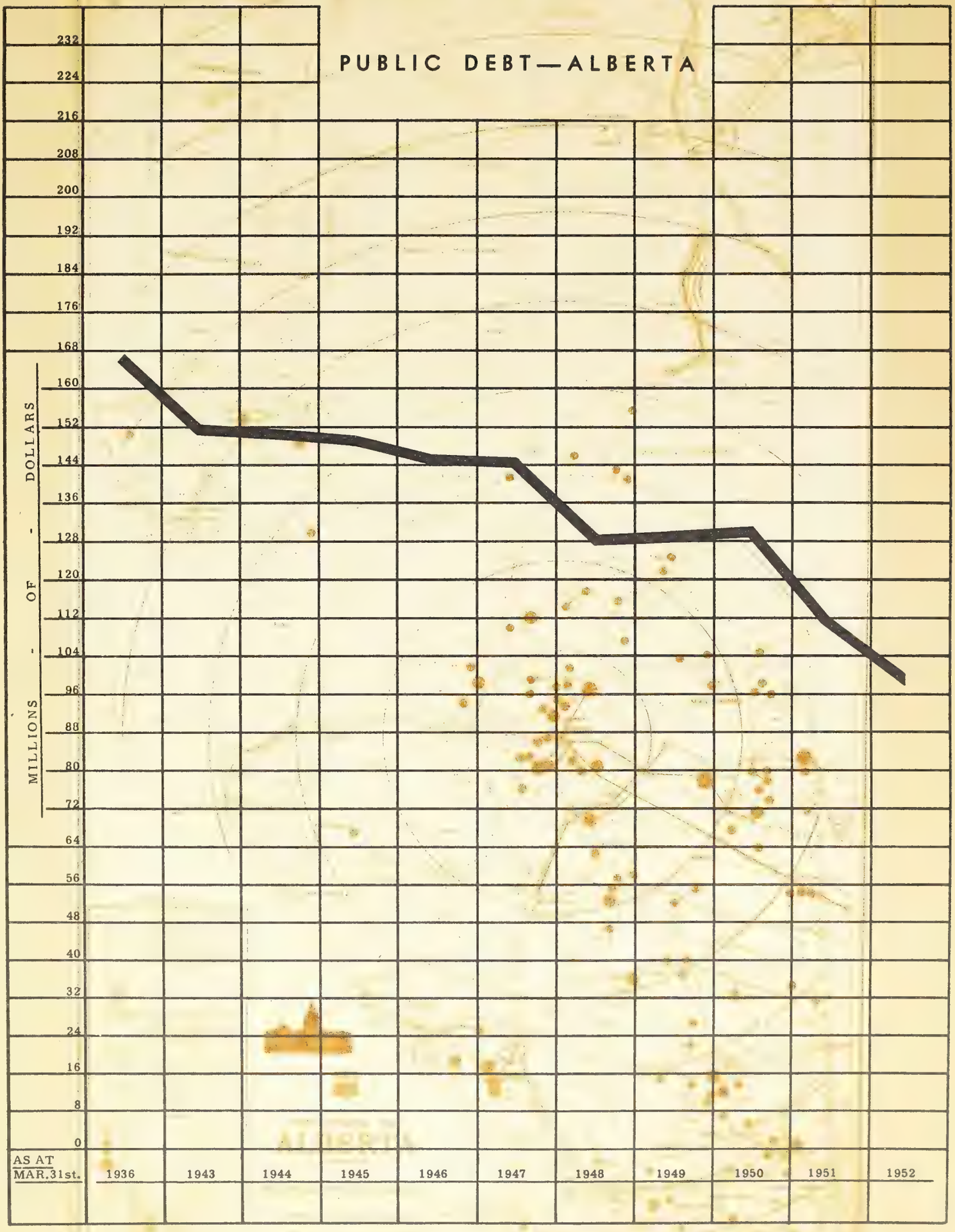
At the end of March 31st, 1936, the total net debt had risen to $167,027,144. The main increase from 1921 to that date was caused by the large expenditures made on an extensive highways' programme which embraced miles of new gravelled and some hard-surfaced highways, plus expenditures on unemployment relief and agricultural projects.

S T A T I S T I C S

YEAR (Ended Mar. 31st.)	Net Funded Debt	Net Guaranteed Debenture	Unfunded Debt	TOTAL NET DEBT	YEAR (Ended Mar. 31st.)	Net Funded Debt	Net Guaranteed Debenture	Unfunded Debt	TOTAL NET DEBT
	$	$	$	$		$	$	$	$
1936	142,941,031	5,672,358	18,413,755	167,027,144	1949	120,826,203	38,000	9,034,077	129,898,280
1941	142,189,968	4,803,388	8,247,815	155,241,171	1950	121,165,894	32,000	9,402,793	130,600,687
1946	140,805,449	282,000	5,414,315	146,501,764	1951	100,596,538	26,000	11,207,594	111,830,132
1947	139,198,970	101,500	5,767,853	145,068,323	1952	97,742,488	4,000	2,690,603	100,437,091
1948	121,447,657	56,500	6,527,020	128,031,177					

At present the public debt in Alberta is less than $100,000,000 and will be retired on a serial basis to 1973. An earlier retirement of a large portion of the debt can be made in 1954 or afterwards if the Government deems it advisable.

PUBLIC DEBT—ALBERTA



TREASURY BRANCHES - ALBERTA

All over Alberta, from the international border to beyond Peace River, from the eastern fringe of British Columbia to Lloydminster, straddling the Saskatchewan boundary, the Provincial Treasury Branch has become a familiar landmark.

There are now operating some 45 branches, 14 sub-branches and 99 agencies. Further expansion is scheduled in 1953. Employees number 350.

The system is a product of the depression years when chartered banks were closing their less profitable branches and many localities were without adequate banking service. It was in the closing days of September 1938 that the first six Treasury Branches were opened and the system in spite of the difficult war years, had grown by 1943 to 32 branches, 5 sub-branches and numerous agencies in operation with deposits of approximately $6,500,000.

In 1943, the loaning field was entered and steadily progressed in all departments with the result that by March 1949, the number of branches had increased and deposits had reached $32,000,000 and loans $10,000,000.

At December 31st, 1952, $39,000,000 was on deposit in 60,000 accounts. Loans amounted to $17,000,000.

There are two types of savings accounts: 'demand savings' from which funds can be withdrawn at any time and on which interest is paid at the rate of 1 1/2 per cent, and 'term savings' in which deposits are left for a minimum of one year and on which interest is paid at 2 per cent per annum.

Interest charges on Treasury Branch loans compare with the lowest obtainable in Canada, and these loans are made for any legitimate purpose except long-term capital loans.

Purchase and sale of foreign exchange is also among the functions of the Treasury Branches.

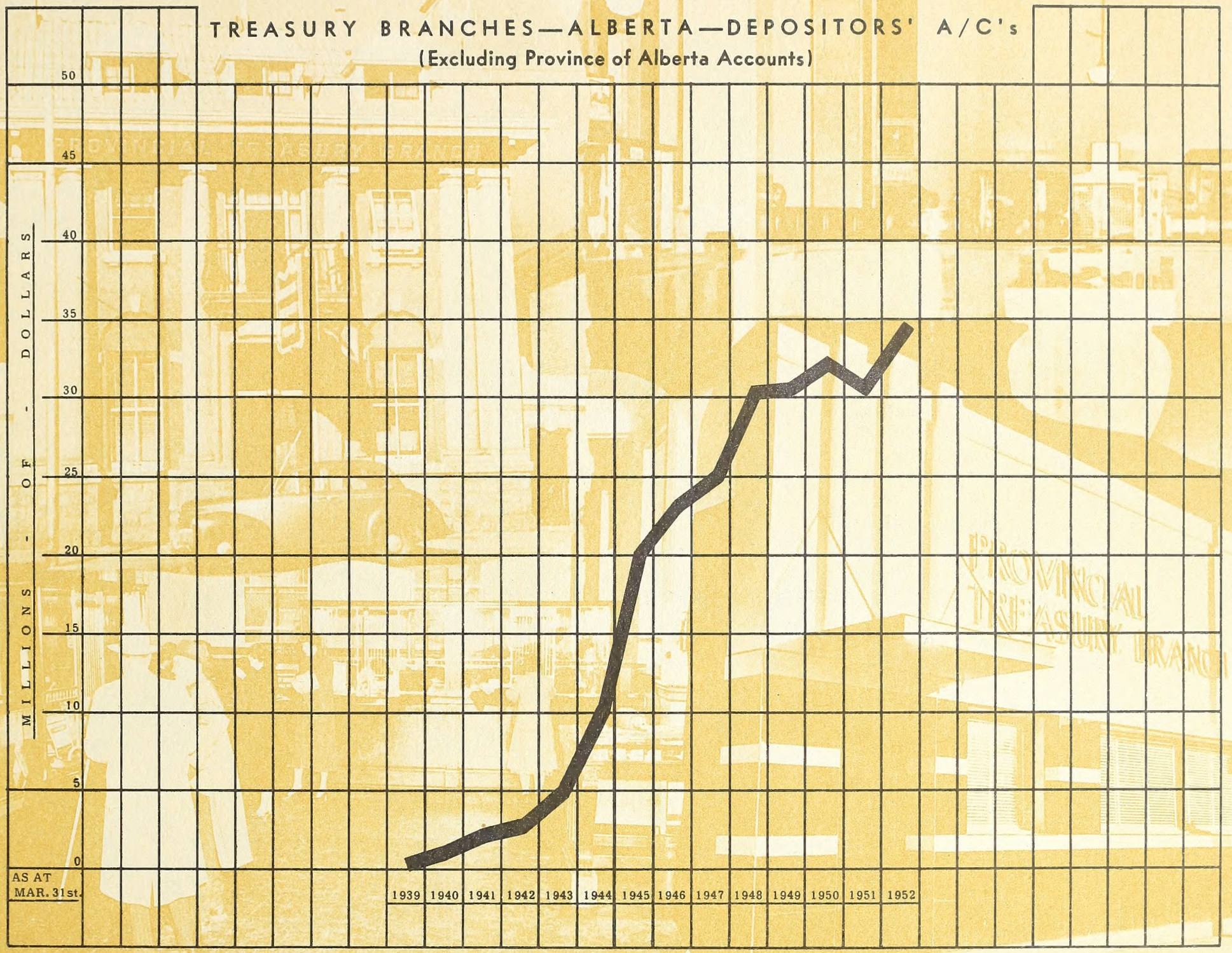
Further services include the issue of money orders, drafts, travellers' cheques, foreign remittances, transfers of money by mail or telegraph, collection of drafts for commercial enterprises, safe-keeping of valuableseither in sealed envelopes or safety deposit boxes, cashing of cheques and the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds.

Beyond the ordinary field of finance the Treasury Branch services include the writing of fire insurance for the Alberta General Insurance Company (a Crown Corporation) and of hail insurance for the Alberta Hail Insurance Board, the issuing of automobile, truck and drivers' licenses, and the collection of taxes for municipal districts as well as many other personal services. All of these services are available at any of the Treasury Branches or sub-branches.

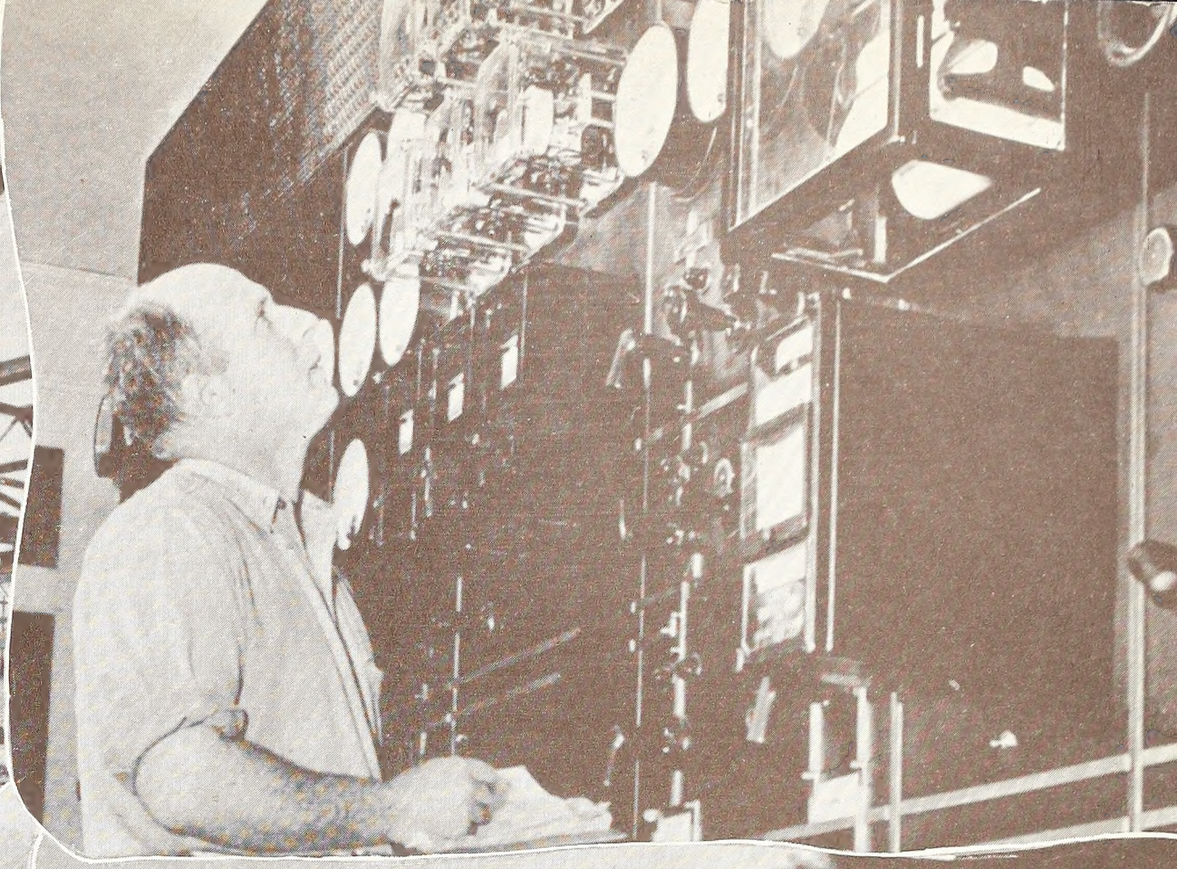
The Treasury Branches are backed by the wealth and natural resources of the Province of Alberta.

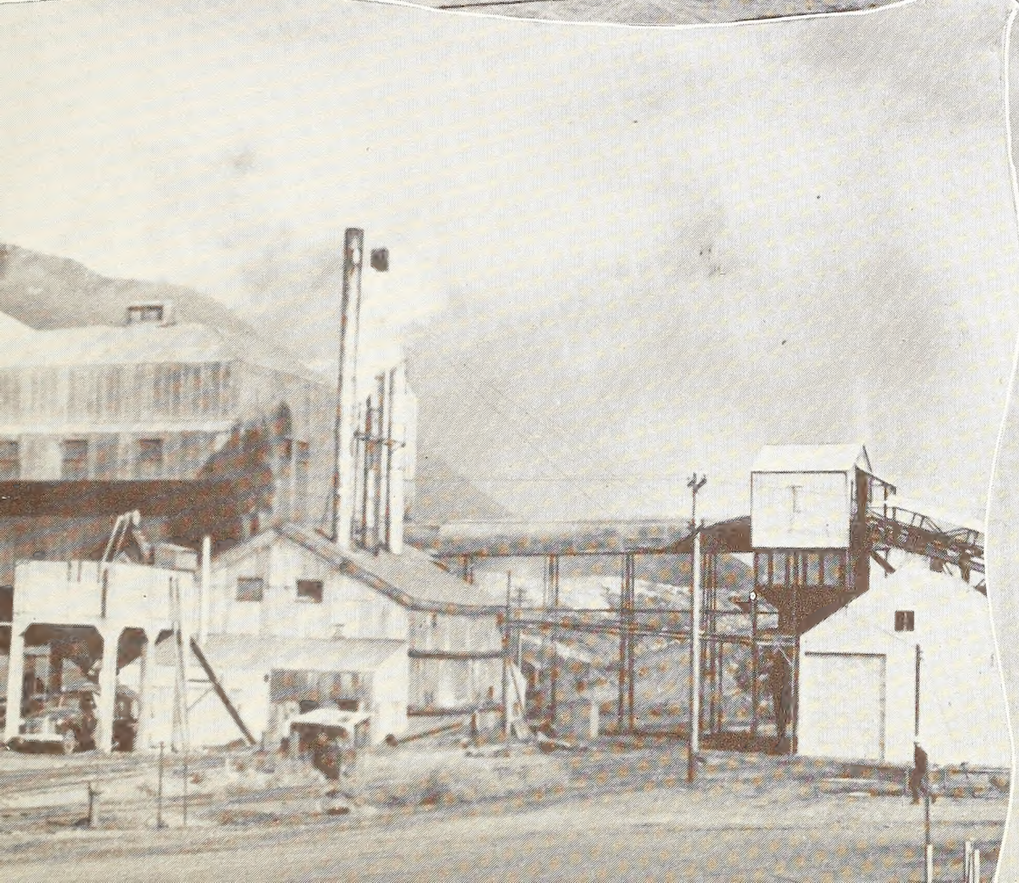
TREASURY BRANCHES—ALBERTA—DEPOSITORS' A/C's

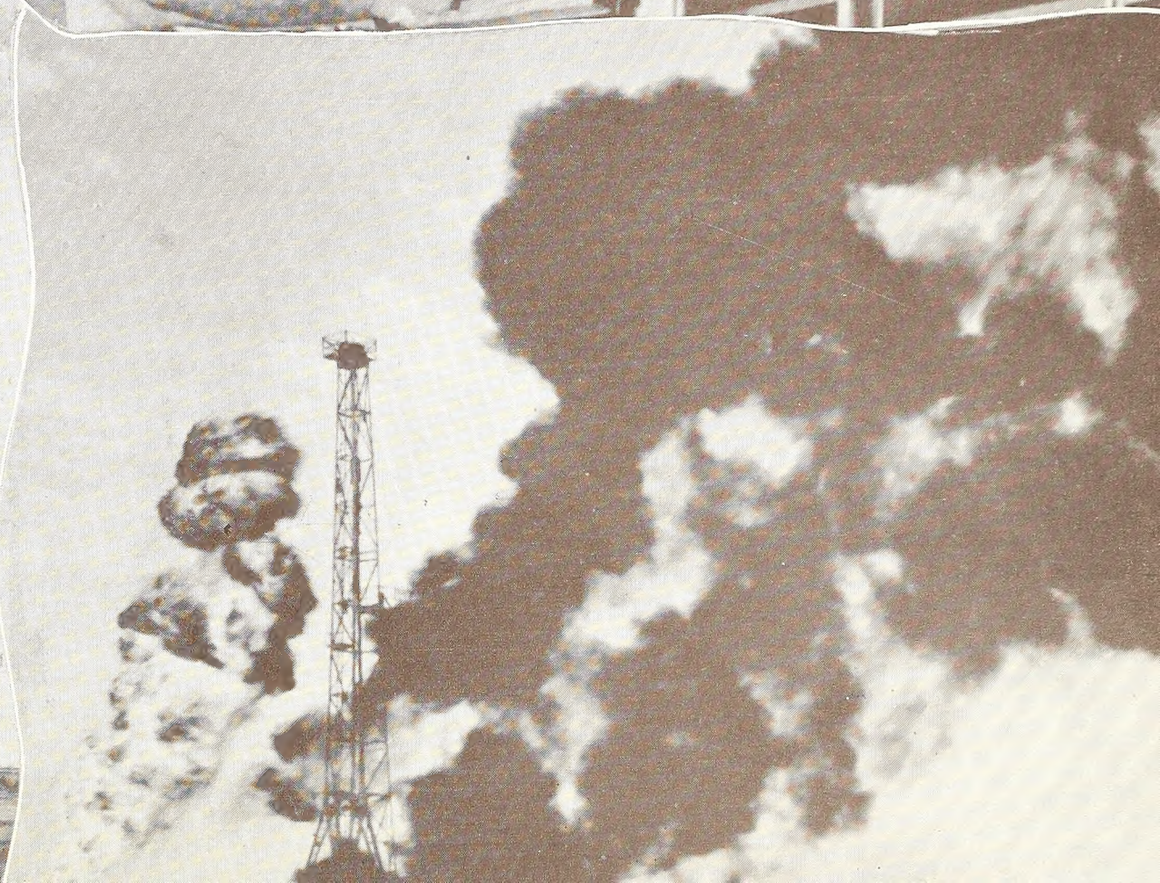
(Excluding Province of Alberta Accounts)



CANNED MEATS
SALE
SWIFT'S
PREMIUM CHEESE







ALBERTA IS EXPANDING ··· BEYOND ALL EXPECTATIONS !